

THE AMERICAN

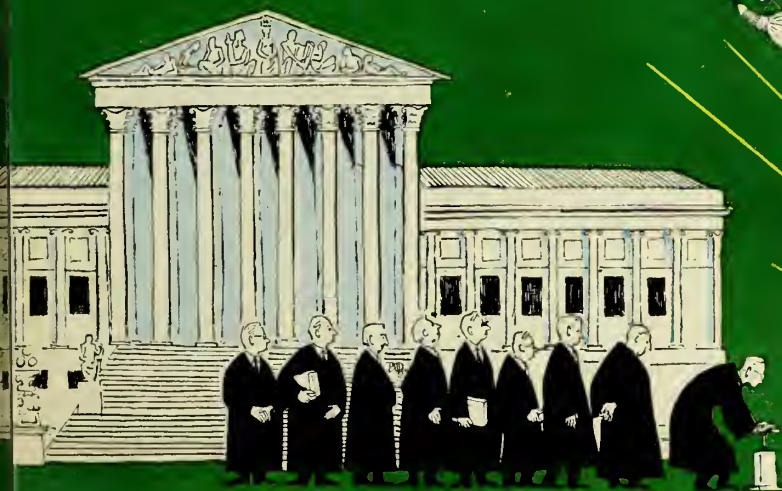
LEGION

MAGAZINE

20c • JUNE 1965

THE BIG SHAKE-UP IN STATE GOVERNMENTS

A LOOK AT THE STRANGE EVENTS
WHICH HAVE FOLLOWED
THE SUPREME COURT'S
"ONE MAN-ONE VOTE" RULINGS
by Neal Peirce



THE MAN WHO SANK
JOHN F. KENNEDY'S
P.T. BOAT
by Bill Hosokawa

THE LIFE AND LEGEND
OF STEPHEN FOSTER
America's best
loved songwriter
by Tom Mahoney



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LEGION

Magazine

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of *The American Legion*. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of *The American Legion* should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

KASSERINE PASS

SIR: I really enjoyed reading "The Battle of Kasserine Pass" in the April issue. One small thing, however. I believe a recheck would reveal that the reference to Lt. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall would prove him to have been Maj. Gen. Fredendall.

HAROLD L. SKEAN
McLean, Va.

Correct.

SIR: Kasserine Pass was unnerving but not fatal. Surrounded at Faid on Feb. 14, marched out in column of companies at midnight on the 16th, we were surrendered the next morning. About a dozen of us from the 3rd Battalion of the 168th ignored the order and hoofed it the sixty or more miles to Tebessa. After refitting, mainly with old-timers from the 3rd Division, we were at it again at Fondouk on March 26. That action, not an unqualified success, led on to Hill 609, the Chouigui Hills and the final surrender of the Afrika Korps.

The lesson learned? When hopelessly surrounded and outnumbered, use the Ranger tactic of filtrating out in numbers of a squad or less; this knowledge stood me in good stead on May 8, when I was again bagged and again, in the company of half-a-dozen cheerful souls, walked away from the Germans. Luckily, by that time the Tunisian campaign was almost over.

H. P. HOFFMAN
Iowa City, Iowa

NYERERE'S AFRICAN NATION

SIR: Frank L. Howley's article "The African Nation That Tried To Help Itself" (April) was a very enlightening treatment of a very timely subject. Mr. Howley deftly pointed out the communists' efficiency in persuading people that hard work is not the key to success and that it is far better to sit back and scream for help. Of course, no consideration is ever given to the fact that the guy receiving the help becomes indebted to and dependent on the guy giving the help.

CHERYL DAVID
Manhattan, Kan.

THE FIRST AIRMAN

SIR: Cal Rodgers' plane, the Vin Fiz Flyer ("The First Airmen Across America," March), was the first I ever saw. When Rodgers came to Vinita, Okla., he

landed after dark in a hayfield on the north side of town. The "Run-way" was lighted for him by two coal-oil lanterns waved from each end of the landing space. We kids had tracked him from Kansas City by reports coming over the telegraph wires from the various railroad stations as he went by, and we followed his progress to the Pacific by means of newspapers.

Relevant to Rodgers' death, Tom Mahoney's account states, "he (Rodgers) was seen to take his hand off the controls." The newspaper reported that a dead sea gull was entrapped in the bicycle chain that drove the propellers. Rodgers was crushed by the engine which was mounted behind him, about the height of his neck. He probably threw his hand up to prevent being beheaded.

A. R. HARRIS
Omaha, Nebr.

CUSTER'S LAST STAND

SIR: The article on Custer Battlefield (Seeing Historic America, March) put me right back on my old stomping grounds. At the turn of the century I was riding for cow outfits in southern Montana. We occasionally shipped beef from the yards a few miles above the Crow Indian Agency. For anyone coming within the distance of Sheridan, Wyo., or Billings, Mont., it would be well worth the time and effort to drive to the Battlefield, after which one will have a much better concept of how the battle was fought. The question was raised as to why Custer's men were equipped with single-shot rifles. One will not have to delve very deep to find that the armies in the field were requesting improved arms but the bureaucrats in Washington knew more about the game than the men who were pulling the triggers.

FRANK D. MCGRATH
Marshalltown, Iowa

WORD FROM AUSTRALIA

SIR: Hearty greetings from Australia to you and all Legionnaires with whom I had the pleasure of serving in France in WW1 and again in Burma during WW2, where I found them damned good soldiers. A Wyoming member of the Legion sent me both the January and February issues of your splendid magazine. I heartily congratulate you on a magazine which is educational, historical and most informative. Your January photo and text story on Arlington National Cemetery makes inspiring and memorable reading, while I am happy to confess that the cemetery is unequalled in this or any of the 57 countries I have yet visited. Might I further congratulate you on the George Washington episode of crossing the Delaware (February), an epoch of courage, initiative and national pride to be revered

by all Americans, which has been faithfully repeated in WW1, WW2, Korea and now in Vietnam.

After 47 years as a professional soldier, age forces me to lay down the sword, but the work you are doing raises fire in the blood and enthusiasm in the heart, and calls for a few words of thanks from all Australians for the courageous fortitude and fighting capacity—together with our own forces—in keeping the sacred soil of this country of Australia free of enemy forces. "With the going down of the sun—and in the morning—we shall remember them."

BRIG. GEN. G.H.R. BLADIN-REID
Sydney, Australia

SIR: In March 1964, you published a letter from my husband, Arthur Ray, seeking an exchange of correspondence with American Legionnaires. My husband was secretary of a sub-branch of the Returned Soldiers, Sailors & Airmen's Imperial League of Australia, which, as you explained to your readers, is the Australian equivalent of *The American Legion*. After his letter was published he received so many letters he was unable to answer all of them. He passed some of them on to other members of the RSSAIL. I now regret to tell you that Mr. Ray, who was discharged from service in 1943 because of ill health, died quite suddenly on Jan. 26, 1965, at the age of 53. Will you please publish this so that those who were kind enough to write to him may know.

MRS. LETA RAY
Sydney, Australia

FLYING THE FLAG

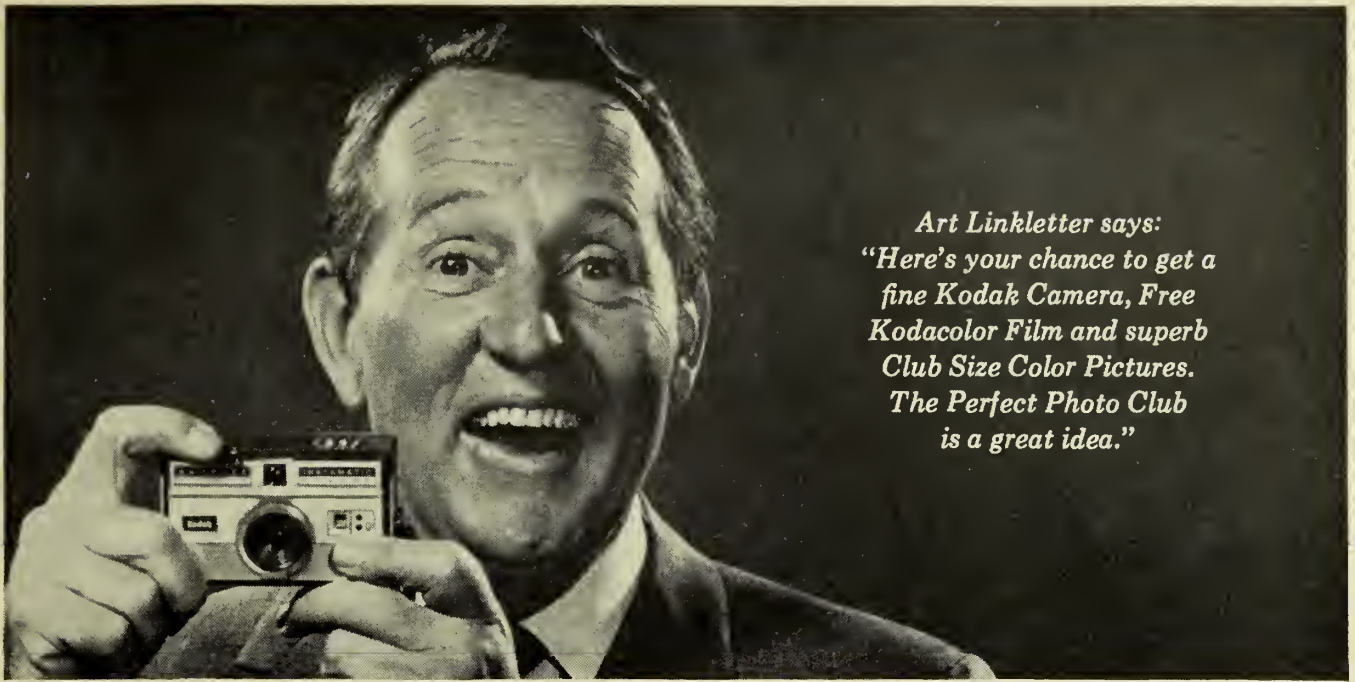
SIR: The practice of flying the flag on national holidays, which was always a must when I was a youngster, seems to have sadly deteriorated. It occurred to me that perhaps our magazine and our members might find the time appropriate to encourage and promote a more widespread observance of our forthcoming national holidays by flying the flag. Incidentally, I have been a member of *The American Legion* for 43 years and always have looked forward to receiving the magazine. As a matter of fact, I have to wait until my wife is through reading it before I can get my hands on it.

V. H. COOK
Ann Arbor, Mich.

DEEP GRATITUDE

SIR: In your Veterans Newsletter of April 1964, you asked readers to contribute recollections of the wartime Salvation Army overseas, to help us prepare a Centennial book on the Salvation Army, "Born to Battle." The book will be offered to the public in October. Will you please pass along to our American Legion friends our deep gratitude for their response? We were overwhelmed with wonderful letters, some of which are still coming in, and will be part of our permanent file.

BRIGADIER SALLY CHESHAM
The Salvation Army
Chicago, Ill.



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EDITOR'S CORNER

THE COURT VS. THE STATES

NEAL PEIRCE, Political Editor of "The Congressional Quarterly," spells out in this issue the havoc that the Supreme Court visited on the states with its "reapportionment" decisions of 1962 and 1964. You are probably aware of how "reapportionment" hit your own state if you read your local newspapers. For how it looks all over the country turn to "The Big Shake-Up in State Governments," page 8.

LATE ENEMY & FRIEND FOUND

FOR A FOOTNOTE to history that is also a warmly human story, read Bill Hosokawa's "John F. Kennedy's Friendly Enemy." Hosokawa, a top U.S. journalist whose name reveals his Japanese ancestry, personally went back into rural Japan to get you this tale of the Japanese skipper whose destroyer cut the late President's PT boat in two when the President was a junior Naval officer in the Solomons in WW2. The tale of Captain Hanami's subsequent relations with Mr. Kennedy is the stuff that presidential biographers of the future will turn to again and again.

OUR FIRST POPULAR COMPOSER

WILL THE POPULAR music of any American alive today be as well remembered more than a hundred years hence as Stephen Foster's songs are? Read Tom Mahoney on Foster on p. 20.

AN INTERESTING PROPOSAL

AN ASSEMBLY OF ATTORNEYS has proposed an end to court trials involving personal injury in auto accidents. Get all this out of the overcrowded courts, they suggested, and make awards — without even fixing blame—on a formula something like the one long in use with respect to industrial accidents under Workmen's Compensation.

The proposal came from the 27th American Assembly, meeting at Arden House at Harriman, N.Y., this spring. The proposal would be highly controversial, and in view of the need to coordinate practices in every state it would be most difficult to work out. But the Assembly voted that it should be "thoroughly explored."

RBP

WHAT HAPPENED TO CIVIL DEFENSE?

IN THE SUMMER of 1961, when the Berlin Crisis was boiling over to an unbearable tension, President Kennedy made a nationwide TV speech that scared the daylight out of everybody—very probably including Khrushchev.

The Russian's Mr. K. was, you'll recall, stomping over the landscape of Europe making bellicose speeches in which he threatened to blow up everybody in sight. He told the Western Powers—the U.S., Britain and France—that they had six months to get out of Berlin. He told the

British that six Russian nuclear bombs would obliterate Britain . . . nine would, he said, take care of France. To the Greek Foreign Minister, Khrushchev had a message: Get out of NATO or else the whole of Greece—including the Acropolis—might go up in one big nuclear blast. To the West Germans, the Russian message was that the Federal Republic of Germany would not last one morning in a modern nuclear war.

After spreading this cheery news, Khrushchev sent General Ivan Konev to take personal charge of the military operations of the Warsaw Pact nations to squeeze the Western Powers out of Berlin . . . and settled back comfortably to watch the results.

President Kennedy's speech may have had the result of averting armed conflict in Berlin. He made the usual iron-clad guarantees that America would never give up Berlin. ("If we do not meet our commitments to Berlin, where will we later stand?") But American Presidents had said that over and over before . . . and Khrushchev obviously did not believe that Kennedy meant it. In speech after speech, the Russian boss said that the United States would never fight for Berlin.

What really carried conviction in the Kennedy speech was a grim section relating to Civil Defense. "We must make a new start on Civil Defense," Kennedy said. He called for a massive program of building blast shelters . . . reminding Americans that a new war could "rain more devastation in several hours than has been wrought in all the wars in human history."

Kennedy's speech *did* spark new interest in the moribund Civil Defense program. And it seemed to be this section which convinced the Russians that he meant business. Everywhere, committees were formed, Congressmen made speeches, and newspapers printed scare stories.

But then the Berlin Crisis . . . and the interest in Civil Defense . . . petered out. Civil Defense was moved into the Defense Department, a few home shelters were built, but the massive shelter program did not get off the ground.

Today, with the new proliferation of nuclear weapons to such as Communist China, the question is raised with new urgency.

Hiroshima will have been 20 years ago come August. We have known ever since then that if an atom war *should be* triggered the only thing that will save millions of civilians is a workable Civil Defense program. We seem to have thrown away the whole 20 years. Will we throw away the next 20 years too, and keep throwing away the time to build a real Civil Defense until Armageddon may be upon us? History carries no more certain message than that to be defenseless is to invite attack. Unless someone uninvents nuclear weapons, it seems absolutely clear that we will need both fallout and blast shelters, in a usable system, through all time. But where are they, and where is any beginning toward them in two decades?

Guest editorial by David & Deane Heller.

A Pro-Cuban Latin Lineup?

The Apportionment Amendment.

Gov't Sponsored Food-Price Rise?

DATELINE WASHINGTON



Even as the Alliance for Progress is making progress, Washington is facing a new problem in Latin America . . . The latest twist in U.S. relations with her Good Neighbors is a growing move by a group of political and intellectual leaders for revision of the Organization of American States, with Cuba in and the United States out.

What shocks the Administration, which favors ample aid to Latin America, is that this Yanqui-go-home plan emanates from Chile, where the anti-communist Christian Democrats defeated the pro-reds for government control several months ago.

The super-nationalistic move, supported by key Latin American figures, would create an economic and political bloc theoretically strong enough to command U.S. financial support, in place of unilaterally given U.S. aid . . . The move, if it catches on, could sabotage the Alliance for Progress . . . while benefiting only the communists.

When the U.S. Supreme Court last June ordered state legislatures to be elected on a one-man, one-vote basis, the rural counties, fearing urban domination, protested loudly but seemingly to no avail . . . Of late, however, the quiet tactics of Senate Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen, Illinois, offer some hope for those who would have one chamber of the state legislature elected without reference to population.

Senator Dirksen's Constitutional Amendment would leave one house elected on a census basis, the other on a nonpopulation basis, but in each state the formula would have to be approved by referendum. Thus apportionment of one house could be made from counties, rather than from population.

As of the moment, it appears Congress will provide the necessary two-thirds majority vote . . . After that, three-fourths of the state legislatures must approve the Amendment in order to overrule the Supreme Court . . . But newly apportioned state legislatures may want no change now . . . For full report see "The Big Shake-up In State Governments," page 8.

President Johnson's farm message to Congress was also a message to the U.S. housewife . . . If Congress follows the President's cue, the U.S. consumer will pick up a somewhat bigger tab for bread and rice, and perhaps other farm foods as well.

The Administration, grappling with the farm problem--which includes the rising cost of food to the buyer even as the farmer gets a lower return for his products--is asking the consumer to lend an open hand . . . The experts figure that by increasing the price of a loaf of bread a penny and a pound of rice by a few pennies, the farmers will add some \$300 million to their earnings over two years.

Ten years ago, according to the Department of Agriculture, the annual U.S. food basket cost \$917 on the retail shelves; in 1964, that cost rose to \$1,015 . . . During the same period, the farmer's share fell from 41¢ of the food basket dollar to 37¢.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES:

IF "OUR" GUERRILLAS FAIL

"If the special warfare that the U.S. imperialists are testing in South Vietnam is overcome, this means that it can be defeated everywhere. . ." **General Giap**, commander of the red North Vietnam army.

PROSPERITY, U.S.A.

"Not since there was a Garden in Eden, with just two consumers compared with our nearly 200 million, has there been the era of plenty we know now." Sec'y of Agriculture **Orville L. Freeman**.

PROSPERITY, CANADA

"We are catching up to your material standard of living. We may soon achieve your goal of two TV sets in every room and a helicopter for every backyard." Prime Minister **Lester Pearson** of Canada.

WHAT LBJ NEEDS

"I think Lyndon Johnson needs more Republicans in Congress." Former Vice President **Richard Nixon**.

SUSPICIOUS SILENCE

"It's what the Government does not talk about that arouses my curiosity." **Rep. John E. Moss** (D-Calif.), chairman, Subcommittee on Government Information.

TV'S IMAGE

"With millions your [TV's] image is fine. But other millions look for this country's image in the television screen, and too often find that image distorted, inadequate and unreal." Chairman **E. William Henry**, of the Federal Communications Commission.

PAPERWORK PEEVE

"The public is getting increasingly fed up with the mounting volume of government paperwork." **Rep. Arnold Olson** (D-Mont.), chairman, Census Subcommittee.



FOR YOUR INFORMATION

What Our Symbols Mean Today

By NATIONAL COMMANDER

Kenneth E. Johnson

DURING THE NEXT SIX WEEKS Americans will observe three major events on our patriotic calendar—Memorial Day on May 30, Flag Day on June 14 and Independence Day on July 4.

These observances will call vividly to our minds the full dimension of the burden and the glory of America's continuing adventure in freedom. But if we only review the past, we will miss their real significance.

We can find that significance only by measuring our dedication and performance as individual citizens against the highest standards of Americanism.

The fact is that all of the inspiration and guidelines that emanate from these special days have a direct, personal meaning to you and me. We must apply them, each of us, to our place and time if we are to merit and sustain our way of life in 1965.

The American fighting man who died at Lexington in 1776 and the American fighting man who died this month in Vietnam gave their lives for the same ideal of freedom. Each loved life. Each loved his country more.

Now, as often in the past, we are depending upon men imbued with that kind of patriotism to uphold our national integrity and honor. It is the lot of the few to sacrifice for the many. Are we giving them the moral and material support they need? Do we understand, as they do, that there is no substitute for victory in the global war with communism?

THE YOUNG WIFE OF a Navy pilot killed in action in Vietnam received word of his loss with the comment, "He believed in what he was doing." As veterans of earlier wars, do we still believe—really believe—that freedom is worth whatever it costs to keep it? Are we willing to see the job through in Southeast Asia, knowing that our sons and grandsons may have to bear the burden?

The patriots we honor on Memorial Day, May 30, never lived to know whether their sacrifices were justified. You and I and our fellow Americans are making that determination. We do it not dramatically, not always publicly, not on special occasions, but daily in the way we apply the American creed to life's routine.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower once stated that, "To live for your country is a duty as demanding as is the readiness to die for it."

Living for our country means searching out opportunities to serve and strengthen it. It means being a doer in the community, accepting responsibility for improving the environment in which our children play and study and worship. It means showing respect for the flag of our country, displaying it proudly as the symbol of ideas and institutions we hold dear.

I have always been puzzled as to why any American would

be reticent about flying the flag or pledging allegiance to the values it represents. Old Glory stands for all that we are and hope to be. When we accord it less than full respect, we are being disrespectful to ourselves and all that we believe in.

Living for our country also means that we take a personal interest in preserving the great concepts and purposes that undergird the character of America.

The founding fathers proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence their belief in and reliance upon the Divine Being.

Some among us today hold that the spiritual truths which were emphasized in our national charter have no place at all in public education. Americans who cherish the spirit of independence will insist, we believe, that government's role is to enlarge—not diminish—the people's opportunity to know God's laws.

In July 1776, the colonists affirmed the right of every man to be free, to dissent, to elect his leaders, to speak his piece without fear of reprisal. Do we advocate and defend that right for all of our neighbors?

Every man, we believe, is presumed innocent of wrongdoing until proved guilty. Knowing the theory is the easy part; practicing it is the patriot's mark.

"A free nation," Senator Thomas Dodd of Connecticut said, "is really the sum total of the people who dwell in it, added to the inheritance of those who have gone before. A free nation is what its people make of it, working through the institutions which they have inherited."

THE TRUE TEST OF our patriotism is not the service we have rendered in time of war or what we have done at any time in the past to meet the responsibilities of citizenship. It is what we do today and will do tomorrow. It is that unique love of country that is wholly committed to our national ideals, intolerant of blots upon our national purpose, impatient with failures to reach our national goals.

We are embarked, in our time, upon a crusade without precedent in the story of mankind. It is a search for world peace through the rule of law; for order and honor among nations as among men; for a society universally dedicated to the release of the human spirit from want and ignorance and tyranny in all its forms.

A dream? Perhaps, but the handful of men who convened in Philadelphia's Independence Hall nearly two centuries ago also had a dream. They made it come true, against odds that must have seemed greater to them than those now facing us in a world half slave and half free.

If we look for it, we can find in our observance of Memorial Day, Flag Day and Independence Day, the inspiration and the bearings we will need to stay on course.

Flag Day June 14

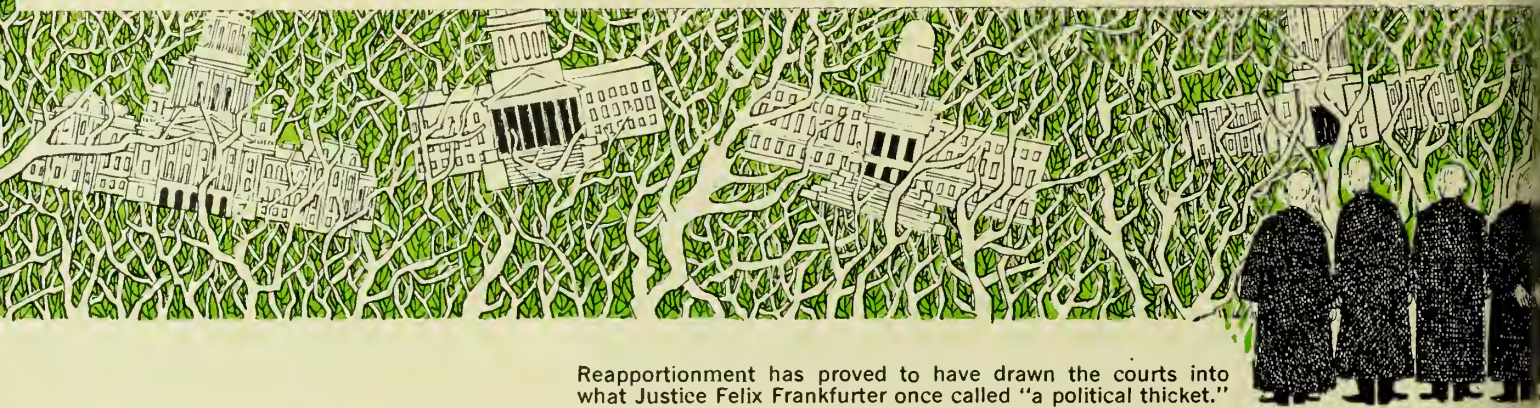
"We meet to celebrate Flag Day because this flag which we honor and under which we serve is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation."

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON, FLAG DAY ADDRESS, JUNE 14, 1917



THE BIG SHAKE-UP IN

A look at the strange events which have followed



Reapportionment has proved to have drawn the courts into what Justice Felix Frankfurter once called "a political thicket."

By NEAL R. PEIRCE

NEVER IN HISTORY have state political leaders across the nation been in such a quandary over a single matter as they have been in the last three years as a result of the Supreme Court's "reapportionment" decisions.

These decisions have led to conflict, confusion, resistance and political consternation in many states.

"Reapportionment," of course, refers to court rulings that:

(1) The states must redesign their voting districts so that each member of a state's legislature will represent the same number of people as each other member, and

(2) The "one man—one vote" principle must apply both to the lower house and the senate in each state.

The consequences of reapportionment are sure to be far reaching. It could hardly be otherwise, for the traditional balance of power in most of the states will be permanently altered.

The influence of rural areas, long dominant in most of the country's legislatures, will be radically reduced. The big winners will be the fast-growing suburban areas of the country, now the most under-represented on the state level. Some center city areas will also register gains in the state capitals.

Experts expect to see more pressure in the legislatures for state spending on education, welfare and commuter problems—with higher taxes to match. Labor unions may have more power, exerting it for ends like higher minimum wages. Possibly the state governments, made more sensitive to the demands of the metropolitan areas, will expand their activities so much that the trend of taking all problems to Washington may be retarded.

In the South, rural legislators, long in control, have been most hostile to expanded civil rights for Negroes. Southern cities, on the other hand, have been more anxious to find accommodations on the racial issue, and now their power in Dixie's state capitals will be sharply increased.

On a party basis, the net gain in the North will be for the

Democrats. They are far stronger in the cities and suburbs than in the rural areas, which will be losing seats. Republicans have some major suburban strongholds, however, so that the shifts in legislative seats may work to their advantage in certain areas.

In the South, where Republican strength in the cities has begun to dilute the once-solid Democratic grasp on the region, the revolution in reapportionment may advance the day when the region will have a true two-party system.

Further consequences, beyond the imagination of present day analysts, are likely, for the reapportionment rulings have turned the inner workings of many of the states upside down. In three years, their shock-effect has been evident on all sides.

The Supreme Court made the basic reapportionment decisions in two findings in 1962 and 1964. Orders to carry them out, in states that have lagged or parried, have come from federal courts within the states, while state courts on occasion have opposed the federal courts, and on other occasions have judged some reapportionment bills to be contrary to state constitutions.

No two states and no two federal courts appear to have followed exactly the same pattern. In many states, bitter controversy has raged. Reactions to reapportionment have included outright resistance, criticism of the federal courts, the promulgation of novel voting arrangements, and demands for Constitutional amendments.

In New York, Democrats rode into control of the state Legislature last November for the first time in three decades, benefiting from the national sweep of their party. But instead of holding office for full terms, they will apparently have to run again next November, this time without benefit of a Presidential landslide, because they were elected last fall under the old system which the Supreme Court threw out. For a while they seemed doomed to run under one of four reapportionment laws designed by the outgoing Republican Legislature to give the Republicans the best break in the future. Then, with the election only eight months away, a New York

STATE GOVERNMENTS

the Supreme Court's "one man-one vote" rulings.



court held all four of the proposed plans in violation of the state constitution. In mid-April of this year nobody had any idea of the voting-district basis on which the new elections would be held, or whether, indeed, it would be possible to hold them at all.

In California, serious proposals have been put forth to break up into two states—Northern California and Southern California—because of the reapportionment rulings. If the California Senate, as well as the House, is based on population, Northern California feels that densely populated Southern California will outvote it in both houses of the state Legislature. In the north they are particularly sensitive to the south voting itself as much

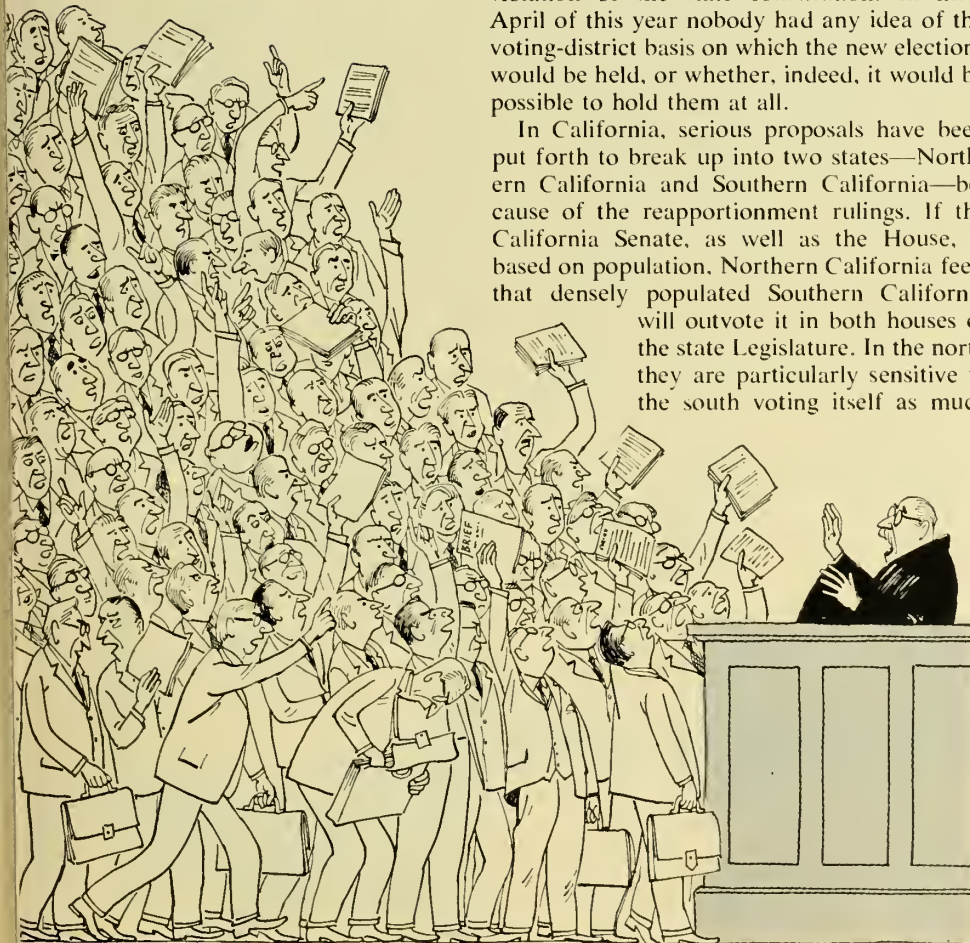
of Northern California's water as it pleases.

This is a classic illustration of the protests from the states over the Supreme Court decision that state senates must be based on population rather than areas.

The federal government, they argue, recognizes that areas and interests have vital stakes in lawmaking, quite apart from headcounts. They note that every state, regardless of population, has exactly two Senators in the U.S. Senate, be it sparsely settled Nevada or densely populated New York, while the interests of population masses are protected in the House of Representatives. This argument, in favor of one house or the other based on geography, is called "the federal analogy." States with legislatures that parallel the federal structure in this way are said to follow a "little federal plan." But the Supreme Court has specifically ruled that the federal analogy does not apply to the states.

In 1962, a majority of the voters in every county of Colorado voted in favor of a "little federal plan" for Colorado, with the state Senate to be weighted by areas and the House apportioned by population. The U.S. Supreme Court rejected the result of the Colorado referendum in 1964, specifically noting its opinion that the question is a Constitutional matter for the courts and not subject to vote within the states.

In Illinois, when political leaders could not agree on how to reapportion the House before last November's elections, they temporarily met the Supreme



Experts foresee no end to litigation based on the Supreme Court decisions, even in the years ahead when the present controversies on state voting districts are ended.

THE BIG SHAKE-UP

IN STATE GOVERNMENTS

Court's "one man—one vote" dictum by having every candidate for the House run at large! Thus Chicago's huge population was voting not only on its own state Representatives, but on those from areas at the other end of the state. With 177 members to be elected, the Republicans and Democrats agreed to run exactly 118 candidates each. Each voter in Illinois was presented with 236 candidates on the ballot, with instructions to vote for 177 of them. All 118 Democrats and 59 of the Republicans were elected.

Both New Jersey and New Mexico attempted to keep their old voting districts the same as before, and instead give Legislature members a number of votes proportional to the number of constituents in their districts. Courts ruled out both of these propositions.

In Connecticut, the 1964 Legislature refused to draw new election plans as ordered by the local federal court. The court responded by invalidating the laws the lawmakers had passed in 1964. But as it wouldn't recognize the elections of last November, the court consented to keep in office the same legislators whose acts it had invalidated—for two years beyond their regular terms. Meanwhile, a new apportionment plan, to go into effect in 1966, was finally agreed upon by the two parties and the Legislature early this year.

Most of the protest against the courts' involvement in reapportionment has not questioned the need for some reform. In some states one legislator has represented as many as a thousand times as many people as another, hence each of his constituents has had less than 1/1000th of the influence of other voters in the same state. In some states, the imbalance of voter representation was legal before the court rulings. In others it has been clearly in violation of state constitutions. But state officials have variously protested:

- (1) That, regardless of merit, the question is not a federal court matter;
- (2) That it is too political for the federal courts;
- (3) That the states should have more leeway in making the adjustment;
- (4) That the courts should not prevent the people in each state from deciding the issue, and
- (5) That the various federal courts which are ordering changes are pushing too fast, while they have no plan for a proper remedy and are running off in all directions.

C. Farris Bryant, the Governor of Florida, said: "I defy anyone, anywhere, to tell me what the federal courts will

approve on apportionment . . . They have been wandering in a political wilderness. They have no compass. They don't know where they started. They don't know where they are going . . . We can only do the best we can and hope it meets approval from high Olympus."

In Vermont and Washington, when the lawmakers delayed reapportioning, the federal courts in those states ruled that they could only transact certain limited types of business until they reapportioned.

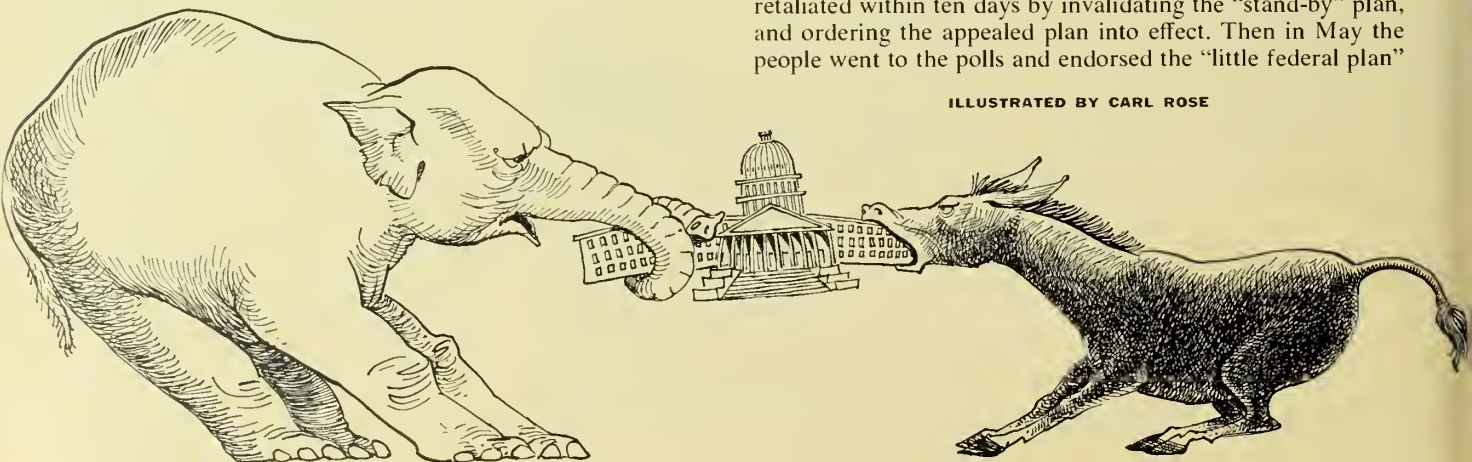
Vermont's Governor Philip H. Hoff said the court's action was "arbitrary and unjust and involved a serious abuse of dis-

cretion which the Supreme Court should correct." The Vermont case is currently back on appeal to the Supreme Court.

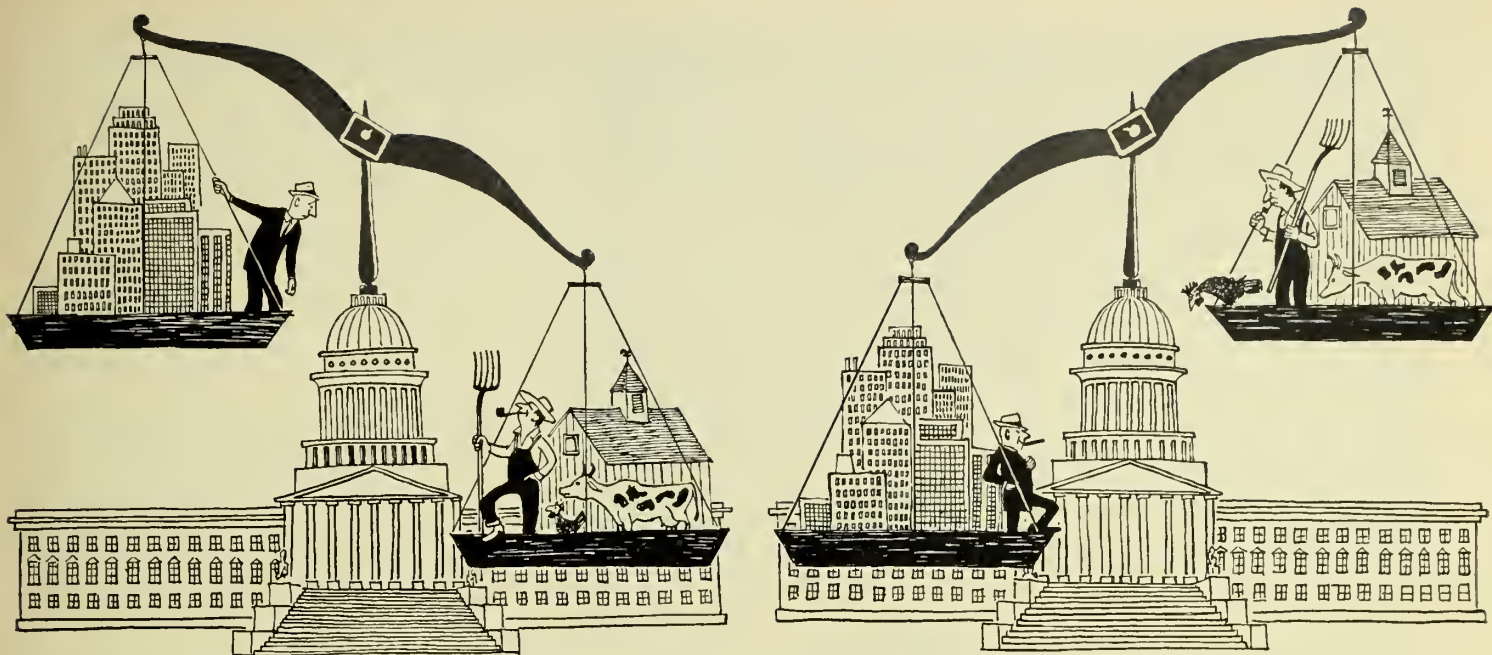
In Oklahoma, reapportionment brought on an involved, many-sided battle with state and federal courts, the legislature and the people all participating. Following the first Supreme Court decision in 1962, a local federal court ordered the state to reapportion but the Oklahoma Legislature, long controlled by rural areas, refused to act. In 1963, the Legislature devised a "little federal plan" for a House based on population and a Senate based on areas, to be voted on by the people in May 1964. But in June 1963, a three-judge federal court took the matter into its own hands, declared the old voting districts dead, and announced that voting lines drawn by the judges would take effect.

This was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, and in January 1964, the Oklahoma State Supreme Court stepped in with a "stand-by" reapportionment plan to be used pending the appeal to the Supreme Court. The local federal court retaliated within ten days by invalidating the "stand-by" plan, and ordering the appealed plan into effect. Then in May the people went to the polls and endorsed the "little federal plan"

ILLUSTRATED BY CARL ROSE



New tugs of war for party control of the states have accompanied the order to draw new voting lines.



Before reapportionment rural voters dominated many states.

After reapportionment, the influence of the cities increases.

that the Legislature had drawn up. Within a month that plan went by the boards when, on June 15, 1964, the Supreme Court issued its decision that a state could not have a Senate not based on population, whether or not the people voted for it. Then the federal panel in Oklahoma invalidated the state primaries that had been held in May under the old voting district lines, and Gov. Harry Bellmon had to call new primary elections. Before the new primary could be held, the federal panel revised its own plan. Finally, new elections under

the federal court plan were held last November. Even then the revised plan was being appealed back to the Supreme Court.

Today, every state except Nebraska has imitated the federal structure and has two houses. Thus 49 state legislatures are "bicameral" (two-housed) and only one is "unicameral" (one-housed). Each of the 49 calls its upper house "the Senate," and Nebraska calls its one-house legislators "Senators." Most states call their combined houses "the Legislature," though 19 call them "the General Assembly," three call them "the Legislative Assembly," and two call them "the General Court." Of the 49 states with two houses, all but four call the lower house "the House." Nevada, New Jersey, New York and Wisconsin call theirs "the Assembly."

In the 49 bicameral states there are 1,895 state Senators. In the 49 lower houses there are 5,908 state Representatives or Assemblymen, while Nebraska's single house has 49 "Senators," for a grand total of 7,852 seats in 50 state legislatures that are affected by the reapportionment orders.

The reapportionment revolution grew out of charges by citizens that state legislatures refused to clean house of malapportionment, while state courts refused to hear citizens' complaints on the question.

Between 1900 and 1950, the rural areas of the United States expanded 16 million in population while the urban areas were growing by an astounding 59 million. But many state legislature apportionment schemes still left rural areas in firm control of the state governments. Members of the rurally-domi-

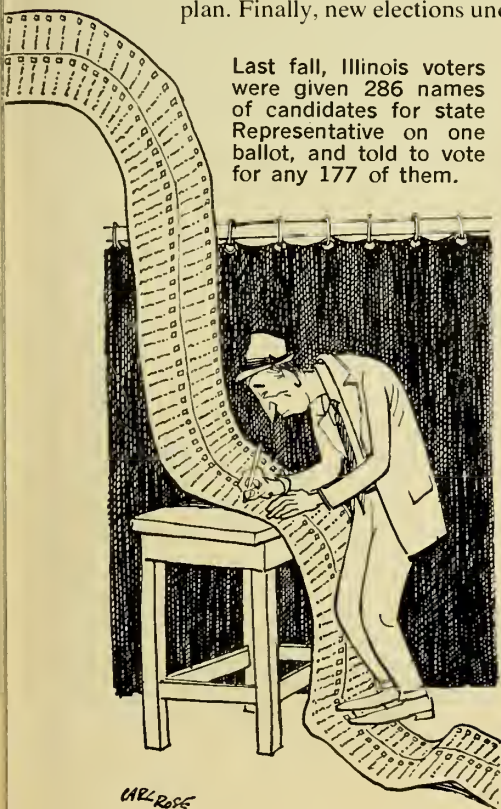
nated legislatures were understandably reluctant to reapportion themselves out of office.

The 1960 population figures of districts in a few states illustrated the immensity of the problem at the start of this decade. In Vermont, where each town is guaranteed a House seat by the 1793 state constitution, Stratton had the same representation as Burlington. But only 24 people lived in Stratton, compared to 35,531 in Burlington—making a vote in Stratton 1,480 times as powerful as one in Burlington.

The 1960 population figures showed that in every house of every state legislature the largest district had more than twice the number of inhabitants of the smallest. The disparity was 424 to 1 in the Connecticut House, 99 to 1 in the Georgia House, 141 to 1 in the Rhode Island House.

It was against this background that Charles Baker, a "citizen and voter" of Tennessee, in May 1959, filed a suit in the U.S. Federal Court against Joe C. Carr, the Tennessee Secretary of State. Baker claimed that he and other city dwellers were being deprived of "equal protection" of the laws because of malapportionment of the Tennessee Legislature.

Baker's suit pointed out that despite a provision of the Tennessee Constitution requiring population-based reapportionment of both the Senate and House every ten years, the district lines had not been changed since 1901. In the meantime, the population of the state had grown tremendously and shifted substantially to the urban areas. By 1960, Tennessee's House districts ranged from 3,454 to 79,301 (Continued on page 12)



Last fall, Illinois voters were given 286 names of candidates for state Representative on one ballot, and told to vote for any 177 of them.

WEL ROSE

THE BIG SHAKE-UP IN STATE GOVERNMENTS

in population—a disparity of 23 to 1—while Senate districts ranged from 39,727 to 237,905—a six-fold disparity.

Baker pointed out that he had first sought relief in the state courts of Tennessee, but had been turned down on the grounds that courts ought to stay out of legislative matters. Moreover, attempts to call a state constitutional convention had failed because the call must come from the Legislature itself. In addition, Tennessee had no laws by which issues could be carried directly to the people.

Baker and his co-plaintiffs said that there was "a debasement of their votes by virtue of the incorrect, obsolete and unconstitutional apportionment" to such an extent that they were being deprived of their right to "equal protection of the laws" under the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. (The 14th Amendment reads, in part: "No state shall . . . deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.")

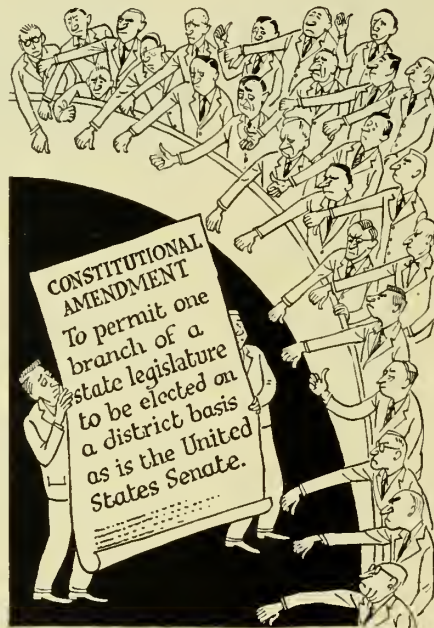
On the first round, Baker lost his case, as other attempts to force reapportionment through court action had failed in earlier years. A three-judge federal court in Tennessee dismissed the case, citing as authority a 1946 decision of the U.S. Supreme Court on a reapportionment complaint in which Justice Felix Frankfurter had declared that "courts ought not to enter this political thicket."

Baker then took his case to the U.S. Supreme Court. In March 1961, the U.S. Justice Department entered the case on Baker's side, arguing that "numerous states have done nothing with regard to apportionment of their legislatures for 25 or 50 years. The only realistic remedy is federal judicial action."

The Justice Department brief went beyond essential points of law, arguing that the state legislatures "have, in very large part, failed to adapt themselves to modern problems and majority needs, and this failure has resulted in public cynicism, disillusionment and loss of confidence." The brief said that "lack of effective government action at the state level had led to the situation in which big city governments tend to by-pass the states and to enter directly into . . . arrangements with the national government in such areas as housing, urban development, airports and defense community facilities."

The Baker case found a favorable hearing in the Supreme Court, which had been steadily expanding the role of the courts in every field from school segregation to criminal court procedures. When the decision in *Baker v. Carr* was handed down March 26, 1962, the vote was 6 to 2 in favor of Baker.

The Supreme Court defined its decision narrowly, saying only that apportionment matters *might be considered by the courts* where citizens claimed that their constitutional rights were being abridged. But opponents as well as supporters of the decision quickly grasped its import. In a strong dissent, Justice Frankfurter said the majority decision constituted "a massive repudiation of the experience of our whole past" and was an



Ironically, the states—which largely opposed reapportionment—may reject an amendment to reverse part of it because many state legislators are now in office under reapportionment plans.

assertion of "destructively novel judicial power." Frankfurter warned that the courts would find themselves in a "mathematical quagmire" in trying to enforce the decision.

Baker v. Carr had a national impact virtually unprecedented in U.S. history. In state after state, citizens began to file suits to force the legislatures to undertake long-delayed reapportionment actions. Within two years, court cases demanding an end to malapportionment had been filed or prosecuted in 41 of the 50 states. In 26 of those states, courts found apportionment of one or both bodies of the legislature unconstitutional, or intimated that they were about to make such a finding. New apportionment plans were actually approved in 26 states, though in many cases the new plans fell far short of the "one man—one vote" standard the Court would eventually demand.

The initial Baker decision, however, left numerous questions unanswered,

and the courts found themselves without any reliable standards by which to judge various state apportionment plans. The Supreme Court, for instance, had not indicated what degree of malapportionment would make a state's districting illegal. Would it be a maximum 10% deviation from average, or 25% or 50% or what?

Nor had the Court made it clear whether *both* houses of a state legislature must be apportioned on a population base. A number of states, including Illinois, Colorado and Wyoming turned to the "little federal plan"—apportioning one body by population and the other by geography.

Another question unresolved by the Court was whether it would make any difference if an apportionment plan, even if it varied from population to some degree, were approved by a vote of the people of the state. Michigan voters had approved a "little federal plan" in 1952 and again in 1963, and the voters of Colorado adopted their plan by an overwhelming margin in the 1962 elections.

More than anything else, the Baker decision and court decisions based on it created confusion. A Michigan court *knocked out* an apportionment because it included variations of more than 2 to 1 between district populations, while a court in New Jersey *approved* a plan with variations of more than 90 to 1.

Inevitably, the welter of conflicting opinions by lower courts made it necessary for the Supreme Court to clarify just what it had meant in the Baker case. The answer came June 15, 1964, when the Court decided apportionment cases from six states—Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, Maryland, New York and Virginia. In these cases, the Court made it clear:

- That the 14th Amendment's equal protection clause "requires that the seats in both houses of a bicameral state legislature must be apportioned on a population basis,"

- That the "so-called federal analogy is inapplicable as a sustaining precedent,"

- That "mathematical exactness of precision" in carving out legislative districts may be impossible, but that apportionment must be "based substantially on population," and

- That it means nothing that the people of a state approve an apportionment based on any other principle than population, because "a citizen's constitutional rights can hardly be infringed upon because a majority of the people chooses to do so."

(Continued on page 39)

(Readers may find this series of value on future motor trips or of interest to students of American history. We suggest you clip and save each as it appears.)

By ALDEN STEVENS
Field Director, Mobil Travel Guide

ON A PENINSULA in Virginia between the York and James Rivers, about 60 miles southeast of Richmond and 165 miles from Washington, D.C., there is a triangle no more than 20 miles long where Jamestown, the site of the first English colony on our mainland; Williamsburg, reconstructed much as it was when colonial culture grew and flourished; and Yorktown, where Cornwallis surrendered to Washington to end the American Revolution, are located.

Jamestown and Yorktown are in Co-



THE VIRGINIA CAPES' HISTORIC TRIANGLE

lonial National Historical Park. Williamsburg has been beautifully restored by Colonial Williamsburg, financed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Jamestown was a colonial miracle. On May 13, 1607, 105 persons landed in this unpromising swamp and began the long ordeal of starvation and disease which succeeded in establishing the first permanent English settlement in an unknown, unfriendly new world. Within a few years men from at least 12 European nations and Africa established self-government, industry, commerce and the plantation system of farming.

Archaeological research at Jamestown has exposed many of the original foundations. An excellent museum (admission free) presents the moving story of the fight for survival. The Jamestown Festival Park has reconstructed the original fort and offers a living picture of what life was like there, including full-sized replicas of the three ships in which the first settlers arrived: the *Susan Constant*, *Godspeed* and *Discovery*. (General admission \$1.)

Williamsburg was settled about 1633, on higher, more comfortable land. For 81 years (1699-1780) the city was the capital of Virginia, and a social, political and cultural center rivalling Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston. The daily life of Williamsburg's colonial heyday is reproduced there today in a living labora-

tory of history. Admission charges are low (\$3 for a combination ticket admitting visitors to seven centers of colonial life.)

The siege and battle of Yorktown were very brief. By October 6, 1781, American troops had formed their first siege line, which prevented Lt. Gen. Lord Charles Cornwallis from moving northward on the narrow peninsula. American forces now moved in on the British lines, capturing one defense position after another until Cornwallis surrendered to



Gen. George Washington on October 19, and the American Revolution was over. The action of the battle is well marked on the field and a museum makes the whole, clever American strategy abundantly clear.

No other small area in the United States has so much to show a visitor in presenting the origin and early days of our country.

SEEING HISTORIC AMERICA #12 A travel series for motorists



Today's reconstruction of the original Jamestown, Va.

The story of the struggle for independence is dramatically told in a play *The Common Glory*, by Paul Green (general admission \$2). This is presented each evening except Sunday at 8:45, at the Lake Matoaka Amphitheatre in Williamsburg, from very late June until about Labor Day.

1965 Motel and Restaurant Info:

Jamestown. Cafeteria with indoor and outdoor tables is adjacent to the Information Center, Jamestown Festival Park.

Williamsburg. *Outstanding*—Williamsburg Inn. Francis St. 178 air-cond. rooms, pool. Fine restaurant. Reservations always advisable. At edge of restored area. (703) CA 9-1500. *Excellent*—Williamsburg Lodge. S. England St. 231 air-cond. rooms, 10 with kitchens. Pool. Restaurant. Reservations always advisable. (703) CA 9-1600.

Yorktown. *Very good*—Thomas Nelson Motel, 3½ mi. south on US 17. 42 air-cond. rooms, pool. Restaurant adjacent. (703) 898-5451.

(There are about 20 additional motels and many good-to-excellent restaurants in the Williamsburg area, as well as several other motels and good restaurants near Yorktown. See Mobil Travel Guide to the Middle Atlantic States.)

Your appreciation of any historic area is enriched if you read about it first. Very good descriptive leaflets on both Jamestown and Yorktown may be obtained from: Superintendent, Colonial Nat'l Historical Park, Yorktown, Va. Colonial Williamsburg will also send information. The National Park Service has published Historical Handbooks on Jamestown and Yorktown which may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., at 25¢ each.

JOHN F. KENNEDY'S FRIENDLY ENEMY

The story of the Japanese who sank PT-109

By **BILL HOSOKAWA**

ONE DAY IN THE FALL of 1951, John F. Kennedy, an alert young congressman from Massachusetts, nearing the end of a fact-finding trip around the world, landed at Haneda Airport just outside Tokyo, Japan. The Korean War was being fought, and with it the Far East had taken on a new importance in global politics. Representative Kennedy was anxious to learn all he could about it.

The young congressman inspected American military installations in Japan, was briefed at Allied Occupation headquarters, and paid the necessary courtesy calls. Then, the day before his departure, Kennedy confided to his Japanese hosts a desire he had nursed since the end of World War 2.

He wanted to meet the commander of the Japanese destroyer that had cut his torpedo boat (PT-109) in two in the Solomon Islands and missed killing him by a hair's breadth in the black of night, August 2, 1943.

The request astonished, then delighted, the Japanese. Gunji Hosono, tiny, smiling, white-haired chairman of the Japanese Institute of Foreign Affairs, warned Kennedy not to raise his hopes but promised to see what he could do.

The Japan of 1951 was still a disrupted nation, occupied by a foreign army and struggling with American aid to recover from the war it had launched ten years earlier. The last thing its citizens wanted to remember was the bitterness of defeat. The armed forces had been dissolved quickly after the surrender in 1945 and the veterans had scattered to every corner of the islands to nurse their shame. Mr. Hosono knew that if any organization could help Kennedy find the skipper who had run him down, it would be the Navy Demobilization Bureau. He hurried there to make inquiries.

No one at the Bureau could recall immediately any action in the Solomons in which a Japanese destroyer had run down an American torpedo boat. This was understandable, for it had been but one small incident in a war that resulted in the destruction of the Imperial Fleet.

But at Hosono's urging, clerks were put to work combing the files. They first determined which warships had been in the Solomons in early August 1943, then checked through each of their reports. Presently it was discovered that the 2,500-ton destroyer *Amagiri* (the name means Divine Mist) had reported a collision with a small American vessel in a night engagement. The records also showed that its skipper had been Lt. Cmdr. Kohei Hanami.

Further investigation showed that Hanami had been retired six years earlier with rank of commander. It was believed he had returned to the family home in Fukushima Province, a mountainous farming area more than 200 miles from Tokyo.

Mr. Hosono had only a few hours to follow up on this lead. He tried to reach Hanami by telephone, but that turned out to be an impossibility over Japan's rural phone service. Next morning, as Kennedy prepared to leave for home, Mr. Hosono reported what he had learned. Congressman Kennedy expressed deep disappointment and said he hoped Hanami could be located and persuaded to write to him in Washington.

Under the pressure of his not inconsequential affairs, Mr. Hosono did not reach Hanami until nearly a year later. Kennedy was then in the midst of his campaign to wrest a Massachusetts Senate seat from Henry Cabot Lodge. Hosono wrote to Hanami of Kennedy's visit and his desire to establish contact, describing him as "an American gentleman who holds



The *Amagiri* sails off after ramming PT-109 in night action, August 2, 1943. Kennedy's boat was sliced in half, which saved his life and

no ill-will toward his former enemies."

To learn from Hanami the story of his subsequent relations with his former enemy, a few months ago, while in Japan, I made my way to Hanami's modest farm home. Gunji Hosono, whom I had met in Tokyo, showed me how to reach Hanami's home, a five-acre farm several miles outside the obscure town of Shiokawa. I set out for our meeting one Saturday, traveling more than five hours by fast train north from Tokyo. At the end of the line I took a cab for the last ten miles, most of it over gravel roads through a mountain-rimmed valley, green and picturesque.

Hanami met me on the concrete courtyard outside his straw-thatched residence, dressed in the somber brown kimono that Japanese men wear in their leisure hours. I found him stocky, of average height for a Japanese, muscular, square-jawed, looking somewhat younger than his 55 years. He has a full head of graying hair parted on the left, the erect bearing of a military officer and the squint of a man long at sea. He invited me into his home where there were such conveniences as an electric refrigerator, a telephone and a television set, all evidences of Japan's swift economic recovery. We sat on cushions at a low table, and he spoke in a quiet, deliberate manner of his experiences and innermost feelings.

Hanami first recalled vividly his astonishment on receiving word from Mr. Hosono that an American congressman named Kennedy was seeking him. It was early September 1952, he said, a beautiful time of year. Nearly seven years had passed since he had been demobilized. The pangs of defeat had been dulled, and now his concerns were primarily for his crops and the welfare of his village. He opened and read Hosono's message, and the memories returned in a flood.

"It had been years since I had even thought of the incident involving my ship in the Solomons," he told me. "Suddenly



Cmdr. Kohei Hanami, skipper of the destroyer Amagiri, 22 years after Solomons action.



most of his crew, as forward half remained afloat providing refuge for the men. Two men were lost in the collision, several horribly burned.

JOHN F. KENNEDY'S FRIENDLY ENEMY

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 JOHN F. KENNEDY, MASS.
 PHILIP R. RODGERS, STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Wednesday, February 18, 1953

Kohei Hanami
 166 Kofune, Ubado-mura
 Yamagun, Fukushima-ken
 Japan

Dear Commander:

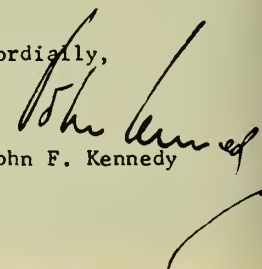
I hope you will excuse my delay in replying to your very kind and generous letter of September 15. I was involved at the time in a most intensive political campaign and I have recently been attempting to get settled in my new task.

Your letter was most helpful and we released it to the press with very beneficial results and I think it helped build good will between our two countries. I am taking the liberty of forwarding to you an autographed picture and an article which appeared in the Reader's Digest, August 1944, written by John Hersey describing the incidents that occurred after the Amagiri sunk us, which you might find of interest.

It is my great hope to have an opportunity to visit Japan again and if so, I will look forward to having a chance to talk with you. I think it most important that the relations between Japan and the United States remain firm and strong for our own mutual security. I intend to work as Senator toward that end. I would be very glad to hear from you on any occasion when you might have thoughts that might be of interest.

With many thanks again for your courtesies and best wishes for your future success.

Cordially,


 John F. Kennedy

enc.

Letter from Kennedy and the signed photograph are kept by Hanami in a glass case.

I could recall every detail, the sound of the collision as my ship raced over the PT boat, the feel of the damp night air and the smell of the gasoline flames that leapt higher than the deck, scorching the *Amagiri's* paint. It had seemed impossible that anyone aboard the other ship had survived. Mr. Hosono's letter filled me with relief and gratitude that so many Americans had come through that engagement of so long ago."

After reading Hosono's letter—"it was like a ghostly visitor from the past"—he wanted to write to Kennedy at once. But when he sat down at his desk he didn't know what to say. Hanami thought about his reply for several days, drafted a letter, then rewrote it and dispatched it to Hosono. He also sent a picture of the destroyer *Amagiri* and a wartime portrait of himself in naval uniform, his hair close-cropped and looking grim as befits a warrior. It was the only one he had at the time.

Hanami's letter was cordial but businesslike. He congratulated Kennedy on his escape and expressed pleasure at making his acquaintance. After these brief amenities he turned to more earnest matters. He said he was dissatisfied with the course of the American occupation and asserted Japan could not progress toward its goal of democracy until it regained its independence.

If the Pacific area is to know peace, he went on, the relationship between the United States and Japan must not be that of victor and vanquished, but the two nations must forget their differences and work out their problems together in mutual trust and as friendly equals. Hanami concluded with a fervent wish that Kennedy's campaign for the Senate would be successful so that he might be able to work effectively for Japanese-American friendship.

Hosono duly translated the letter and relayed it and the photographs to Kennedy.

Months passed, and there was no reply. Hanami began to wonder whether he had offended Kennedy by speaking out so bluntly. After all, he told himself, he had almost caused Kennedy's death, his nation had been defeated, and here he was a simple farmer daring to express his thoughts to an American congressman.

In reality, Hanami is not the "simple farmer" he pictured himself to be. Great-grandson of a feudal *samurai* warrior, Kohei Hanami is the son of a junior high school teacher. He was born in 1910 and was graduated from the Japanese Naval Academy in 1929. His class boarded

two ships for a good-will training cruise to the United States and took it to Hawaii and West Coast ports, through the Panama Canal and as far north as New York City. By ironic coincidence the cruise commander was Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, later sent to Washington as ambassador near the end of 1941, even as the militarists were plotting the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Hanami liked what he saw of America and Americans on his 1929 cruise. He found them friendly, frank and outgoing, and he was impressed by the vastness of America, the great cities, and the bustling commerce in the ports.

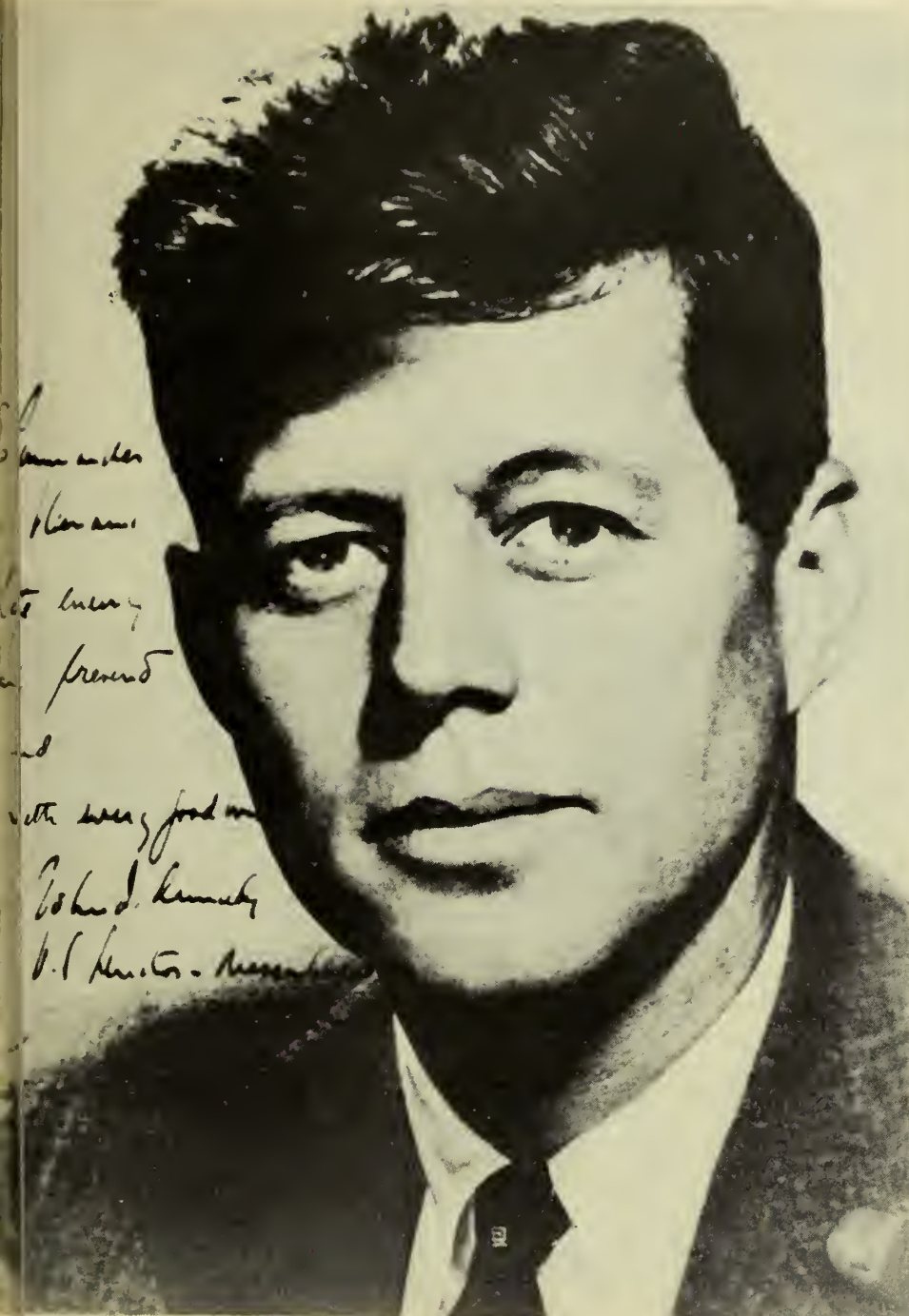
After the cruise Hanami settled down

to the life of a career naval officer. He became a torpedo specialist and most of his service was aboard destroyers. In the fall of 1941, with war clouds gathering over the Pacific, he was a lieutenant commander, skipper of the 1,500-ton destroyer *Asanagi* attached to the Japanese 4th Fleet based at Truk.

On November 20, 1941, he recalled for me, the captain of every vessel in the 4th Fleet was summoned to Admiral Seibi Inouye's flagship where he announced that although negotiations were continuing in Washington, war with the United States appeared inevitable.

"All of us felt a terrible thing was about to happen," Hanami went on.

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 Robert Kennedy
 V.I. Kennedy - American



...ang with a bronze inauguration medal that the late President sent him in 1961.

"Most naval officers were opposed to fighting the United States. We realized Japan had virtually no chance of victory. But if it had to be war, we resolved to do our best."

The 4th Fleet scattered. Hanami was ordered to take his ship to the Gilbert Islands. He was there when Pearl Harbor was attacked. Then he participated in the capture of Wake Island. Patrol duty off New Guinea followed. Near Salamaua one day in March 1942, Allied bombers attacked his ship. He maneuvered desperately, but the *Asanagi* was hit and damaged. Hanami took the destroyer home to Japan for repairs.

On the way back to the New Guinea

combat zone, the *Asanagi* was sighted by American planes, attacked and damaged again. Once more Hanami had to return to Japan. In August 1942, Hanami's ship took part in landings at Buna, and for a third time it was hit by bombers. The old *Asanagi* had just about had it. Hanami took over another destroyer, the *Akebono*, and was assigned to convoy duty in the Philippines and Java.

In June 1943, Hanami was given command of the *Amagiri*, a fine new destroyer that had registered 39 knots in shakedown trials. Japan's fleet had been suffering heavy losses. The *Amagiri* was promptly committed to the battle for the Solomon Islands.

Almost immediately Hanami was assigned to escort six transports landing troops and supplies at Kolombangara, almost midway down the Solomons from the big Japanese base at Rabaul. The mission was successful, but the *Amagiri* was attacked by five U.S. warships. Shellfire knocked out her electrical system, killed ten men and immobilized her guns. Hanami launched torpedoes and fled. He thought he scored a hit, but he could not be sure. Repairs were made at Rabaul in time to go on a supply mission the night of August 2. Reliving that perilous time, Hanami described the encounter with PT-109 to me in these words:

"We lacked fast transports, so five destroyers were assigned to deliver supplies to the men on Kolombangara. Although we knew we might encounter Americans at any moment, we reached the island without incident and the supplies were quickly unloaded. Now we had to get back to Rabaul through dangerous Blackett Strait.

"*Amagiri* was the last to leave. The night was extremely dark with frequent rain squalls. I was on the bridge, about 2 a.m., when a dark object was sighted almost dead ahead, just slightly to the right. By its size I had to assume it was an American torpedo boat.

"Our speed was 30 knots. I estimated we were within 15 or 20 seconds of a collision. To veer away would have meant exposing our flank to torpedo attack at point blank range. My decision was to ram, and I gave the order."

We know from Kennedy's account that the *Amagiri's* knife-like steel bow crunched into PT-109 amidships only moments after the Americans became aware of danger, slicing it neatly in two. Gasoline flared up instantly, filling the night with a blinding glare. The stern half sank quickly.

Aboard the forward half, which remained afloat until the next day, were five men including Lieutenant Kennedy. They pulled six of their shipmates—several horribly burned—out of the water. Two men were lost in the collision. Kennedy ultimately led the others to safety, an act of heroism that grew into part of the Kennedy legend as he rose in political stature.

Hanami went on: "Our lookouts scanned the dark waters, but they saw nothing but bits of wreckage. The *Amagiri* began to vibrate almost immediately, and I ordered engines stopped to investigate damage. I suspected one of the screws had been bent.

"The ship finally lost headway some 4,000 yards past the point of impact. Neither the bow nor the propellers showed significant damage. We were able to return to Rabaul at 24 knots—for our

(Continued on page 42)



SHOULD THE U.S. SUBSIDIZE

YES

Rep. William A. Barrett (D-Pa.)
1st District



IN APRIL OUR Subcommittee on Housing concluded extensive hearings on HR-5840, introduced by Congressman Wright Patman, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, and related bills. HR-5840 is the Administration's general housing bill and urban development bill.

Among many things proposed in the Administration's bill is a new program to provide rent supplement payments to families and persons in what might best be termed the lower-middle-income bracket.

For years our housing subcommittee has worked on housing legislation to set up the many programs of federal assistance in the housing field. For families in the very lowest income range we have the low rent public housing program, and for families who can afford sales or rental housing in the private market we have provided Federal Housing Administration insured loans on liberal terms. Congress is especially proud of the GI-loan program which has helped millions of returning veterans to buy their own homes with a low down payment (in some cases no down payment) and with a low interest rate. We have always recognized, however, that there are many families whose incomes fall in between these two groups.

The administration's new rent supplement program is designed to help provide decent housing for this "in between" group. To pinpoint it more accurately, the new program would aid families whose incomes are not quite low enough to make them eligible for low-rent public housing and yet are not quite high enough

to enable them to afford decent housing in the private market.

It should be emphasized that the new rent supplement program would not be available for everyone in this lower-middle-income range. It would aid lower income families in the following categories: (1) Elderly families and persons and the handicapped; (2) Displaced families; and (3) Families who now are forced to occupy substandard housing.

The aid would be supplied through federal payments, on behalf of these eligible groups, to bring rentals within their financial reach. The housing would be built by private nonprofit corporations or cooperatives and the financing of the project would be provided with the assistance of market-interest-rate-mortgages insured by FHA. Churches, unions and fraternal groups would be typical sponsors.

Under the proposal, lower housing costs would be achieved by federal payments directly to the project owner. The Administration estimates that over the next four years approximately 500,000 families and elderly individuals will be provided with decent housing they can afford.

This is indeed a challenging new proposal and like all new proposals it will undoubtedly meet considerable opposition in the Congress. Also, as is usually the case with substantial new programs of this kind, the Congress quite often adopts clarifying or modifying amendments. But I am hopeful that when the big housing bill is signed into law by the President this year that the new rent supplement program will be one of its most important provisions.

William A. Barrett

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big issue, fill out the "ballot" on the facing page and mail it to him.---

RENTS FOR HOUSING ?

NO

Rep. Burt L. Talcott (R-Calif.)
12th District



MY VIEWS ARE premised on two beliefs: (1) The United States, through free enterprise and individual initiative and pride, has produced the best housing on earth—developing from primitive to superior in 200 years. Nevertheless, some families live in substandard homes; (2) I therefore favor federal assistance for housing for families with low income.

Rent supplements will not provide housing for the poor.

Governmental housing should not be a vehicle for irrelevant purposes—to depress private home values, promote a new Cabinet position, or “buy” new votes.

The Administration’s bill gives rent supplements to families with incomes *above the maximum* for public housing and *below the minimum* that the Housing and Home Finance Agency determines is necessary to obtain standard private housing. “Rent supplements” are allowances equaling the difference between 20% of income and full rent. If the monthly rent is \$120 and family income \$400, the rent supplement would be \$40.

The Administration is proposing payments averaging about \$50, but up to \$75 per month for families of moderate income—generally those between \$4,800 and \$8,000 per year, but as high as \$10,000 in some metropolitan areas.

When our energies should be directed to a “war against poverty,” it is difficult to comprehend the President’s preoccupation with a middle-income group which is adequately housed without subsidy. The Administration is requesting only 60,000 subsidized

public housing units for the poor, but about 165,000 subsidized units for America’s great middle class.

According to the 1960 census, there were 19 million middle-income families (\$4,000 to \$8,000). Of these, only 8.4% lived in substandard housing. In the central cities, where the “rent supplement” program will be most active, 97.6% of the homeowners and 91.5% of the renters lived in standard housing.

Consider the poor—those families in need of, but not eligible for, “rent supplements.” In 1960, nearly 12 million nonfarm families earned incomes below \$4,000. More than half were homeowners; 23.8% (1,451,931 families) lived in substandard housing. Renter families numbered 5.7 million; one-third (1,923,941) lived in substandard housing. Only one-third of the assistance is proposed for these 3,375,872 families that’s proposed for families of moderate income.

Congress should reject this sweeping, hastily concocted “rent supplement” program for middle income families. *Facts strongly indicate an unfounded and ironic misplacement of emphasis.* The most pressing housing problem afflicts families with annual income below \$4,000. These families will continue to suffer with a meager and discredited public housing program or “public assistance” from local welfare agencies. Housing programs, as part of the “war against poverty,” make no sense unless designed to assist those in the greatest need—the poor. America’s great middle class does not need or want part of its rent paid by fellow taxpayers.

Burt L. Talcott

I have read in The American Legion Magazine
for June the arguments in PRO & CON: Should
The U.S. Subsidize Rents For Housing?

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

IN MY OPINION THE U.S.

☐ SHOULD ☐ SHOULD NOT SUBSIDIZE RENTS FOR HOUSING

SIGNED

ADDRESS

TOWN..... STATE.....

The Life and Legend of Stephen Foster

America's best-loved songwriter.

By TOM MAHONEY

WHEN EMPEROR HIROHITO'S words of capitulation ending World War 2 came over the radio at the Hiro Air Base in Japan on August 15, 1945, several Kamikaze pilots there chose suicide instead of surrender. Some flew off toward Okinawa and were never seen again. Two took up their planes and crashed them on the airstrip. Several officers put pistols into their mouths and pulled the triggers.

Others were preparing to commit *hara-kiri* too when somebody tuned the radio to a station broadcasting from American-held Saipan. A Japanese-speaking announcer confirmed that the war was over. The news was followed by the sentimental strains of Stephen Foster's *My Old Kentucky Home*. This famous melody, popular and well known in Japan, calmed the desperate men. The squadron commander removed the propellers from the remaining planes and the pilots decided to live and face the future.

Stephen Foster's moving songs have given men and women courage to face the uncertain future for more than a century. Their power to do so is a musical marvel. "No other musical genius," says Delos Smith, United Press International music editor, "has exerted so much over so many for so long." Navy men sang *Oh! Susanna* recently as they lined up to donate blood at San Francisco's Irwin Memorial Bank. The famous St. Louis Municipal Opera in 1963 presented "I Dream of Jeanie," a show with a book by Myles Standish, drama critic of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and 24 Foster songs for music.

You can buy Foster works recorded by Nelson Eddy, Robert Shaw, Bill Bowen, John McCarthy, Marie Goossens, Sidney Sax and many other well-known names. Even Foster's Negro songs, which Negroes protest depict a condition that no longer exists, continue

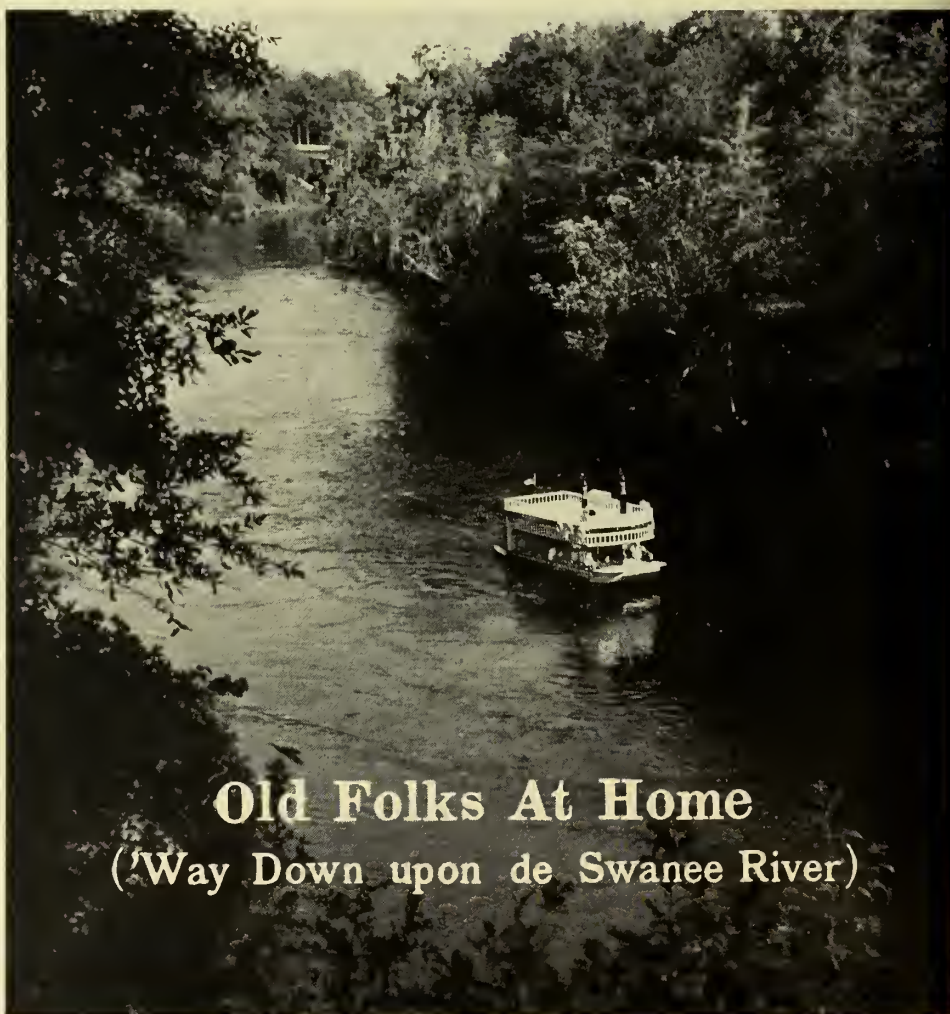
on the air, sometimes with modifications. Eleanor Steber, for example, substituted "darlings" for "darkeys" in singing *Old Folks at Home* on the Firestone program. Lawrence Welk based a minstrel show on Foster music but had his minstrels white-faced. Millions of Americans visit great Foster memorials in Kentucky, Florida and Pittsburgh.

The splendor of these is in sharp and



CULVER PICTURES

Foster, "a man of great personal courage and dreamy gentleness."

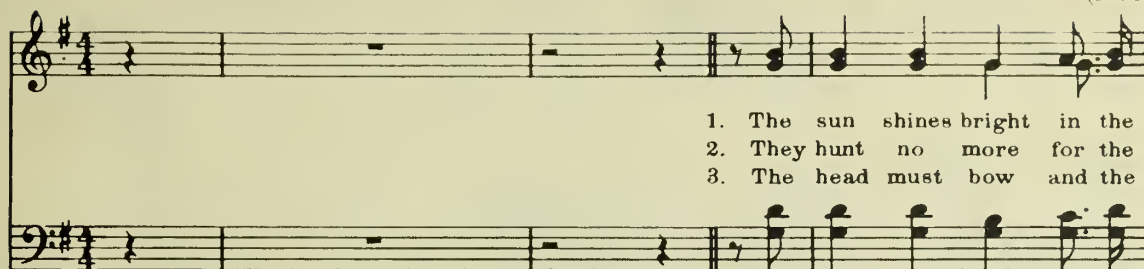


Old Folks At Home
(Way Down upon de Swanee River)

"Swanee" paddle-wheeler at Foster Memorial evokes nostalgic flavor of Foster's famous song.

My Old Kentucky Home, Good Night

(1853)



Animated diorama above is one of 11 in the Foster Museum in White Springs, Fla. Each represents a well-known Foster composition.

sad contrast to Foster's circumstances when he died on January 13, 1864, in a charity ward of New York's Bellevue Hospital. Foster's purse contained 38¢ (three pennies and 35¢ in Civil War scrip) and a slip of paper on which he had written, apparently as a title or line of a song that he hoped to write, the words: "dear friends and gentle hearts." The tragedy of his death and the growing appreciation, somewhat belated in certain cases, of the more than 200 songs for which he wrote words or music, and in most cases both, during his short life of thirty-seven-and-a-half years have combined to make Foster one of the greatest legends in American history.

Like George M. Cohan, Foster was born on the Fourth of July. It was not just an ordinary Fourth but July 4, 1826, the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and also the day that Thomas Jefferson and John Adams died. He was born, the tenth of 11 children, in a white cottage at what is now 3600 Penn Avenue in Pittsburgh, Pa. A funeral home occupies the site

today, but when the future composer was born it was two miles from the city on the Philadelphia-Greensburg Pike, in the tiny village of Lawrenceville. Lawrenceville had been laid out by Foster's Scotch-Irish father, William Barclay Foster, a veteran of the War of 1812, and named for Capt. James Lawrence of the *Chesapeake*, who died saying, "Don't give up the ship!" Foster's father was presiding at an old-fashioned Fourth of July picnic in 1826 when a messenger announced, "The baby is a boy and his mother says his name is to be Stephen Collins Foster."

William Foster was a man of some attainments and greater dreams. He served two terms in the Pennsylvania State Legislature and was Mayor of Allegheny City, a Pittsburgh suburb. He spent much of his life, however, in unsuccessful commercial ventures, fruitless lawsuits and fanatical temperance activity. He met Charles Dickens when the English novelist visited Pittsburgh and it has been said that he was the original of the latter's Micawber character.

When Stephen was six, and the youngest in the family since the death of his younger brother, the Fosters lost the white cottage by foreclosure. In the next few years they lived in so many houses that when Henry Ford later undertook to purchase the composer's birthplace for his museum, he bought the wrong house. At times the big family was divided and living with various relatives.

Memories of the various homes, boarding houses and separations caused Stephen, when he began to compose, to be obsessed with homes—*My Old Kentucky Home*, *Old Folks at Home* and other homes "far, far away" and lost or otherwise hopelessly unattainable. He also composed scores of songs about lost, elusive, unrequited or unattainable love: *Beautiful Dreamer*, *Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair*, *Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming* and many others.

But the Foster family was not lacking in love or privileges. The children adored their mother and were adored by her. Stephen's oldest brother, William, was a civil engineer who built canals and rail-

The Life and Legend of Stephen Foster

roads and became a vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A sister, Ann Eliza, married Edward V. Buchanan, an Episcopal clergyman, whose brother, James, was elected President of the United States. Young Stephen had various tutors and was sent to private school, where he was too bored or homesick to stay long. When he evinced an interest in music by playing the flute at the age of four, his family encouraged him, but he as well as they at first regarded music only as a hobby.

Young Foster, at 19, sought but failed to obtain an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1846. He was a young man of great personal courage as well as dreamy gentleness. Returning home one evening, Stephen went to the aid of a man being assailed by two thugs, beat them off and received a knife wound in the cheek which scarred him for life.

Stephen composed his first music five years before being turned down for West Point. This was *The Tioga Waltz*, a tone poem for four flutes, written when he was a 15-year-old student at Athens, Pa. He wrote the waltz for the wedding of Frances Wells, a friend two years older, but it was played earlier, with Stephen handling one of the flutes, at the annual exercises of the Athens Academy. The composition was named for the local Tioga River. It was not published until long afterward.

His first published work was *Open Thy Lattice, Love*. He found the words in the *New Mirror*, a New York weekly, composed the music, and dedicated it to Susan E. Pentland, a pretty girl who lived next door to the Fosters in Allegheny, now Pittsburgh's North Side. She was then 13 and Stephen was 17. The music is still heard today.

George Willig of Philadelphia pub-

lished *Open Thy Lattice, Love*, in 1844, the first Foster song to be published. It is thought Henry Kleber, a German-born Pittsburgh music teacher and dealer, influenced Willig to publish the song. Stephen frequented Kleber's shop, and Kleber befriended him and probably influenced and encouraged his musical inclinations. Another boyhood influence was Olivia Pise, a Negro servant girl employed by the Fosters who took young Stephen to her church. After being turned down for West Point, he saw more of Negroes and life in general when he worked three years as a bookkeeper for his brother, Dunning Foster, who was a partner in a bustling waterfront steamboat agency, Irwin & Foster, in Cincinnati.

Half a dozen of Stephen's songs, including *Old Uncle Ned*, *Nelly Was a Lady* and the immortal *Oh! Susanna* were published in these three years. The last was pirated so widely that he made little, if any, money from it, but it became the anthem of the Forty-Niners on their way to seek gold in California. It won Foster national fame and contracts with several important music publishers including Firth, Pond & Co. of New York, who published many of his most important songs. This firm dealt with him honorably and, by the standards of the day, generously. He returned home to Pittsburgh and devoted himself to song writing.

He fell in love with Jane McDowell, a daughter of the Foster's family doctor and the original of *Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair*. Her family had a Negro butler named Joe, immortalized by Foster as *Old Black Joe*. Stephen and Jane were married July 22, 1850, and according to unverified legend visited relatives near Bardstown, Ky., on their honeymoon. A baby daughter, Marion, was born the following April. The next year they made a steamboat trip to New Orleans, Foster's only definite visit to the South. These years probably were the happiest and certainly were the most productive of Foster's life.

Within three years he published more than 30 songs including *My Old Kentucky Home*, which may or may not have been inspired by a honeymoon visit to the Judge Rowan home near Bardstown; *Old Dog Tray*, definitely inspired by a setter he owned as a boy; *Nelly Bly*, *Camptown Races*, *Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground* and his greatest song of all, *Old Folks at Home*. In a bit of reverse payola, he allowed E. P. Christy, the reigning minstrel man of the day, to take credit for composition of the last.

CULVER PICTURES



In this New York Bowery hotel, Stephen Foster lived out his last days. He died at 37 in a charity ward at Bellevue Hospital after a fatal fall in his hotel room.



In 1952, the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) presented a plaque to New York's Bellevue Hospital in memory of Stephen Foster, who died there in 1864. Above, song-writer members of ASCAP, who attended the ceremony, give out with a Foster song, led by Ed Sullivan (left) and

then Mayor of New York, Vincent Impellitteri (next to Sullivan). Behind the Mayor is the late John T. Howard, ASCAP Director and authority on Stephen Foster. ASCAP was founded in 1914. The Society protects its members' copyrights, thus making sure that none of them will be left in a penniless state like Foster.

Stephen's brother, Morrison, has left a record of how *Old Folks at Home* was written in Pittsburgh. In Stephen's first draft, still preserved, the line reads "Way down upon de Pedee ribber far, far away." He came into Morrison's office one day in 1851 and asked, "What is a good name of two syllables for a Southern river?"

"Yazoo?" suggested Morrison.

They agreed this would not do and opened an atlas to a map of the United States. Morrison's finger stopped at the Swannee or Suwanee river, a stream that originates in Georgia and meanders through northern Florida to the Gulf of Mexico. Stephen crossed out Pedee and wrote in "Swannee." By 1854, Firth, Pond & Co. had sold 130,000 copies of the song. It has since been translated into every European language and many Asian and African tongues. It is one of the best loved songs in the world.

But by 1854, when he was 28, Stephen's career was going downhill. He was drinking increasingly. He and Jane separated, at first temporarily and then permanently. They had never had a home of their own, living alternately in boarding houses or in the crowded Foster home where Stephen's possessive mother competed with Jane for his love. The \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year that he was then earning from his songs, the purchasing power of money then being much greater than later, could have supported a family of three with a little managing—but managing was lacking.

Though identifiable girls or women inspired most of Stephen's songs with feminine titles, there seems to have been no other woman in the breakup of his marriage. If asked, Jane probably would have returned to Foster after the death of both Stephen's mother and father in 1855. He didn't ask her. Instead, he

mourned her absence not only in *Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair*, which brought a temporary reconciliation, but with *Jennie's Own Schottisch*, *Jenny's Coming O'er the Green*, *Little Jenny Dow*, and *Jenny June*. To support herself and their daughter, Jane became a telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Greensburg, a few miles from Pittsburgh.

After the death of his parents, Stephen's decline was rapid. He depended increasingly upon collaborators. He borrowed from relatives. He sold new songs and old copyrights outright for a few dollars. But he managed to write one of his finest songs, *Beautiful Dreamer*, in 1863. On January 10, 1864, he fell over a water pitcher in his Bowery hotel room in New York. It broke and cut his throat, causing his death in Bellevue Hospital three days later. Services were held in

(Continued on page 49)

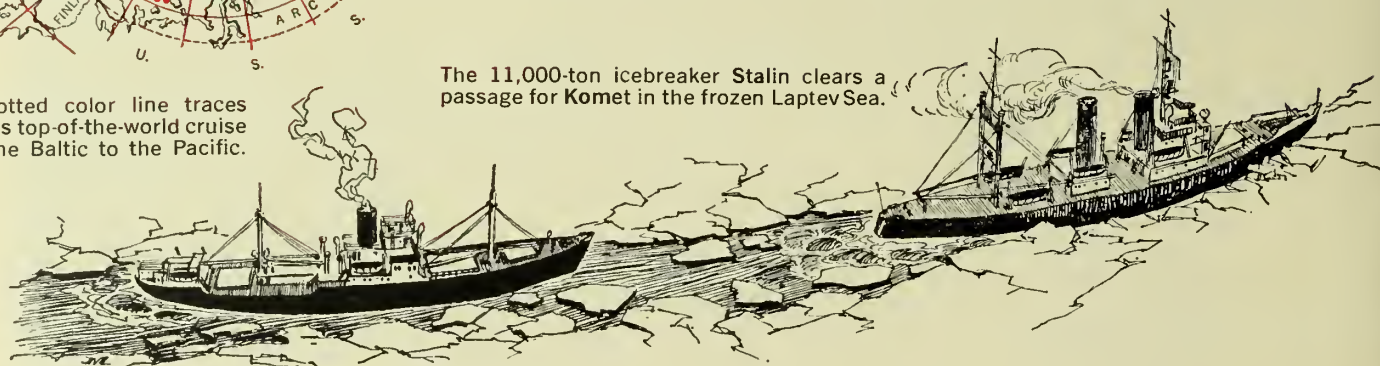
HITLER'S ARCTIC RAIDER



The dotted color line traces Komet's top-of-the-world cruise from the Baltic to the Pacific.

Sneaking into the Pacific, this phantom merchantman hit hard at Allied shipping.

The 11,000-ton icebreaker Stalin clears a passage for Komet in the frozen Laptev Sea.



By JOHN THOMAS

WHEN WORLD WAR 2 BEGAN, a small (3,287-ton) German merchant ship was converted with the greatest secrecy, at the Hamburg Naval Yard, into a formidable commerce raider.

Her forward cargo holds were decked over and four 5.9-inch guns mounted. The guns were roofed over so that even from the dock they appeared to be only covered hatches. Two more 5.9-inch guns were mounted amidships and aft and disguised as a radio shack and a deckhouse. Six torpedo tubes were mounted, two below the waterline and four on deck behind collapsible, hinged screens. Quarters were built for a crew of 270. Her bow was reinforced.

With a speed of only 14 knots, less than half that of modern warships, it was obvious that her defense had to be disguise. To assist in her masquerade as an innocent merchant ship, she was fitted with dummy bulwarks and movable ventilators. In addition, her topmasts could be raised or lowered and the height of her funnel altered. She was given an assortment of fake identity boards, including Japanese and Russian, of a dozen similar ships.

After a brief shakedown cruise, final

preparations were made at Gotenhafen, formerly the Polish port of Gdynia. An Arado 196 seaplane with launching equipment was added for air reconnaissance. Thirty magnetic mines were taken aboard. On July 3, 1940, with secret orders and under cover of foul weather, the ship slipped quietly from the Baltic to the North Sea. Instead of heading out to sea as previous German raiders had, she pushed steadily up the Norwegian coast toward the Arctic Ocean. Only then did Capt. Robert Eyssen, the commanding officer, reveal his orders and the ship's name—*Komet*.

"We are executing Operation *Sudsee* [South Sea]," he announced. "We are to operate in East Asian, Australian and Indian Ocean waters. We are to lay mines off South Africa and Australia. We will reach the Pacific by sailing through the Arctic Ocean!"

In charting his course, Captain Eyssen followed four centuries of illustrious company.

As early as 1553, Sir Hugh Willoughby outfitted three English ships for a voyage that would take him through a "Northeast Passage" and, ultimately, to the fabulous riches of the Orient. So confident of success was he that the ships' bottoms were covered with lead to protect them from tropical sea growths which they would encounter in the Pa-

cific. Sir Hugh rounded the North Cape but got no farther than the Kola Peninsula, a few miles east of what is now the port of Murmansk. There the ice stopped him. He and 74 of his companions died in the Arctic winter.

Later, the Dutch offered a reward of 25,000 guildens for discovery of the Northeast Passage. William Barents, for whom an Arctic sea was named, led three expeditions and, in 1597, lost his life in a vain effort to collect the money. The ice also defeated Henry Hudson, who later sailed to America, and Capt. Vitus Bering, a Dane serving in the Russian Navy.

It was 1879 before the Swedish explorer, Baron Nils Nordenskiöld, took a ship—*Vega*—through the Arctic to the Pacific. He started in July 1878, but in September was trapped by ice, 220 miles short of his goal, until July 18, 1879. Two days later, on July 20, the *Vega* steamed through Bering Strait into the Pacific.

Thirty-six years passed before another ship traversed the 3,800 miles of ice and danger that lay between Murmansk and the Bering Sea. At the outbreak of WWI, Capt. Boris Vilitzki took two icebreakers, the *Taimyr* and the *Vaigach*, from Vladivostok in the Pacific to Archangel. He spent the winter in the ice, but

(Continued on page 44)

ILLUSTRATED BY JAMES E. MITCHELL



Stripped of its camouflage, the German merchant ship became a murderous raider.

MITCHELL



Casting Reels

ANY CASTING REEL you use—bait-casting, spinning or spincast—will cast lures and fight fish for you once you've acquired the knack of using it. But there are certain tricks you can use for better performance.

1. The bait-casting reel is the angler's "power package." When you grasp its handle, the reel's almost-flat position on the rod grip and the handle's direct gearing to the spool, give you maximum leverage for fighting a heavy fish. But use it on a short,

abrasions. When casting, try releasing the line with your finger, as when spinning; you'll get greater distance and control, and less line damage from the pushbutton release which is also supposed to act as a line check during the cast. The spin-cast reel is smaller, more streamlined than the spinning reel, is just as easy to use but its smaller spool can't hold as much line, and the closed face restricts the line, resulting in shorter casts. For accuracy, cast overhand from behind



Bait-casting reel.



Spinning reel.



Spin-casting reel.

stiff rod or its power potential will be wasted. And use a light line if you want long casts. The friction of a heavy line through the level-wind arm and the guides will shorten distance. Also, for long casts, use a lure that's heavy enough. Fish aren't aware of a lure's weight. If a loud splash scares them, so will a light one. Another distance tip: cast with the reel's handle on top so the spool will ride on the end-plate bearing only and will be subject to less friction. When fighting a fish, use your thumb on the spool; don't hold the handle as a drag. Your hand might freeze just as the fish runs, and break the line. When fighting hard running fish, wear a thumb guard to prevent blisters.

2. The spinning reel has a weakness you should be aware of. It can develop a "bird's nest." The cause is twist in the monofilament line. Avoid it by using a small plastic keel in front of the spinning lure. A twisted line can cause not only a snarled reel; a loop might slip behind the reel's hood and tie up the action, or knot itself around the reel's pickup finger. A new line will twist if it isn't wound on the spool in the right direction; follow carefully the manufacturer's recommendations. A bird's nest will also happen if the spool is filled too close to the lip; the spooled line should be at least 1/8 inch below the lip. When setting the spinning-reel drag, test it by pulling out the line from the rod tip against the rod's action, not by pulling it directly from the spool. And for longer casts, begin the cast with the oscillating spool in its forward, most exposed, position.

3. The spin-cast, or closed-face spinning reel, also is susceptible to line twist. And the line takes additional wear from the internal pickup pin which winds it on the spool during the retrieve. Check it often for

your head, aligning your eye with the rod and lure as the rod sweeps forward. Also aim to overshoot your mark, stopping the lure with your thumb or finger on the line so that it drops on target instead of shooting into it. This advice also applies to bait-casting and spinning.

TYING A FINE LEADER TIPPET to an eyed fly isn't easy when the light is poor and the trout are jumping, even for an angler with good eyesight. But here's a trick you can try that makes it much simpler. Arrange a white handkerchief or a piece of white paper so that it's several inches behind the fly and tippet while you're tying.

MOST SMALL FISHING BOATS for hire at boat liverys aren't equipped with bailers, and when one springs a leak or you run into heavy rain or a rough sea, you're in trouble. Irvin Clem of Front Royal, Va., always carries an empty milk carton for such an emergency. With its top cut off it makes a perfect bailer. Its flat sides make it easy to scoop water from the boat's flat bottom.

SPLIT-SHOT SINKERS have an exasperating habit of sliding up and down a monofilament line, but they'll stay if you follow the suggestion of Dick Fortun of Manhattan, Kan. He suggests that you cut a small piece of rubber band and insert it into the split shot before squeezing it on the line. The rubber will prevent its sliding. The same idea will work for larger sinkers, too.

THAT GREASY KID STUFF isn't as bad as TV commercials say it is, reports Dale Grayson of Olympia, Wash., who combs his hair with it. When his dry fly becomes waterlogged, he dries it, rubs it on his head and the fly floats like a cork.

HALF A MILE of free monofilament is offered with Shakespeare's new S-199 balanced tackle outfit, which includes a *Wonderflyte* push-button spin-cast reel (Shakespeare's latest, said to be virtually goof-proof, and supplied with two filled spools, one with 8-lb test and the other with 12), and a matching 6-ft *Wonderod*. Price of the outfit: \$27.90. Free line offer expires July 4.

FISH SEE COLOR, and red on a lure suggests an injured, bleeding, easy-to-catch prey. Proof is the continued success of the old reliable white plug with a red head. John McWilliams of Swarthmore, Pa., has discovered that adding this color to shiners and minnows when they're fished as live bait will bring more strikes. He does it with several short lengths of red wool tied to the eye of the hook. The wool lies realistically across the minnow's body, doesn't hamper its swimming.

NEW FLOATING AIR PILLOW for outdoorsmen doubles as a storage container. Called "Aqua-Safe," it's a combination inflatable chamber that will float a 200-lb. man, and a waterproof compartment that will hold binoculars, your watch, camera, wallet or lunch. When deflated and empty, it's as flat as a pillow case. Size is 20x24 inches. Made by the Kayak Corp., 133 W. 45th St., New York, N.Y.

A FISH HOLDER for scaling fish is the contribution of Richard McLaughlin of Minooka, Ill. The problem is to keep the fish from skidding around when you're scaling it. His solution is to nail bottle caps open-side-up on a board, and to lay the fish on this rough surface to hold it steady. The rig can be washed and re-used.

JUDGING FROM OUR MAIL, some outdoor columnist must have advised his readers recently that a handy way to put new fishline on a reel is to go out in a boat, tie one end of the line to the empty reel, drop the spool of new line overboard and then reel it in. Be advised of your editor's personal experience several seasons ago when he tried this method. The spool of line is still out there at the bottom of the lake, snagged in the grass or under a rock.

A NEW DARTING PLUG for bass and pickerel has recently been marketed under the interesting name of *Rattle Ike*. It's a sonic lure containing a 20-grain lead pellet in its innards, and this rattles every time the lure wriggles. Game fish can't resist it. Sold at sport stores.

THE CLASSIEST LURE anglers have yet seen is the new Minko Fly made by the Les Davis Fishing Tackle Co. It's genuine white mink with Polar bear trim. The soft mink fur closely resembles a natural moth body and the bear hair imparts a wriggling motion in the water.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

NEWSLETTER

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH
ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

JUNE 1965

COUNTRY FLOODED WITH FALSE REPORTS OF A VETS INSURANCE DIVIDEND BASED ON WW2 SERVICE:

The country has been flooded in recent months with false reports--sometimes in mimeographed form--that the Veterans Administration is paying a new dividend on WW2 GI life insurance, the amount to be based on months of service in WW2, and the eligibles to be anyone in WW2 who ever carried WW2 GI insurance.

There is no truth in the report at all, though many people who have taken it in good faith have posted the information as true on public bulletin boards and passed mimeographed reports from hand to hand.

By the middle of April the Veterans Administration reported that it had received over 300,000 queries or informal applications for the phony dividend.

In some of its forms, the false report even includes directions for a VA address to write to and the manner in which to claim the non-existent dividend.

There was a big postwar extra dividend on WW2 GI insurance, which saw distribution of all the dividends available from premiums paid up to 1948 . . . The amount was calculated in 1950, and a distribution totaling almost \$3,000,000,000 was made to nearly a million eligible veterans in 1950 and 1951 . . . Today the books are closed on dividends dating back that far, and VA reports that no further dividend can be paid based on excess premiums paid prior to the 1950-1951 distribution.

HISTORIAN SEEKS CONTACT WITH OFFICERS AND MEN OF ARMY'S 90TH GENERAL HOSPITAL:

Col. James M. Kirtley is seeking contact with personnel who served with the 90th General Hospital . . . The 90th served in the ETO in WW2, with campaign credit for Northern France and the Rhineland . . . It was awarded the meritorious Unit Commendation . . . The 90th does not exist today, but the 337th General Hospital is its heir, and

the history of the 90th is officially part of the Lineage and Honors of the 337th . . . Col. Kirtley, historian of the 337th, needs info from vets of the 90th, so as properly to encompass the 90th's record in history as an ancestor of the 337th . . . His address: James M. Kirtley, Col.-MC-USAR; Hq 337th General Hospital, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind. 46216.

LEGION REVIEWS DESIRED VETS' BENEFITS CHANGES:

Appearing before the House subcommittee on Veterans' Compensation and Pension on April 28, Legion Rehab Director John J. Corcoran stressed four matters of general importance, in support of bills before the subcommittee . . . The bills would:

(1) Increase death and disability compensation, generally.

(2) Provide additional compensation to veterans who have dependents--on the basis of having dependents--where the veteran is rated less than 50% disabled . . . (At present such additional compensation for dependents is paid only to veterans who are rated 50% or more disabled).

(3) "Equalize" the "compensation structure . . ." At present, contrary to the general principle of the basic veterans' compensation law, war-disabled veterans do not receive compensation that is proportional to their degree of disability . . . Under the original compensation-payment and disability-rating machinery, a veteran would receive compensation based on the rate struck for 100% disability . . . If he were 50% disabled he'd receive 50% of the 100% rate . . . But the present dollar-amounts have been struck arbitrarily so the veterans who are less than 100% disabled receive less compensation than the amount indicated by their disability ratings . . . Because the disability-rating machinery is based upon the assumption that payment should be proportional, the Legion holds that all war-disabled veterans less than 100% are undercompensated in a system that is now arbitrary and baseless. (See next page)

VETERANS NEWSLETTER

(4) Improve the compensation program for dependent parents . . . These are parents (a) whose offspring died as a result of war service; (b) who have proved dependence on such offspring; and (c) who have proved present need.

Corcoran noted that the government applies one standard of "need" in its "poverty program," and other, lower, standards in determining need in the veterans program . . . He urged the committee to heed the Legion's requests in the light of need standards employed by the government in other programs . . . Under the 1963 definition of "poverty," he noted, "A family of two persons or more with an income of less than \$3,000 was considered to be in poverty circumstances" . . . and in March 1965, the monthly "Labor Review pivots [a concept of poverty] about a standard of \$3,130 for a family of four persons."

WILL VA REGIONAL OFFICES BE CLOSED BY BEING LOST IN THE HOSPITAL SHUFFLE?

As reported on the following news pages, action has come to a temporary halt on the Jan. 13 order to close 31 Veterans Administration facilities, because the President has named a temporary committee to study the matter . . . Regardless of what the special "Prettyman Committee" reports on June 1, it appears that it intends chiefly to concentrate on the hospitals involved and that the frame of reference of the committee study will be to evaluate--without visiting--the individual hospitals as separate institutions . . . What is apt to be bypassed altogether in such a study is the ordered closing of 16 VA regional offices . . . These are not hospitals, and what needs to be examined is not the offices themselves, but the need for the services they render in the areas where they render them . . . Indeed, should they be examined and found to be in poor shape, they should be improved--not closed--for there is no question of the importance of their continuation . . . It will be a shabby thing if a special study of several hospitals ends in an agreement that this one should stay open and that one can be phased out, and on this basis 16 VA regional offices are closed without question or study.

The VA regional offices are the institutions to which veterans or their representatives go to determine if they have a claim, to file it if they seem to have one, and to have it adjudicated . . . In each office are the official VA files, needed in claims development, of each veteran in its area . . . The net result of removing these offices beyond the reach of veterans and their agents has to be to reduce the number of legitimate veterans claims that are actually awarded--by the imposition of bureaucracy and miles between the veteran and the realization of his claims . . . There is already ample testimony on record by the VA itself and by House investigators on the enormous attrition of legitimate claims awarded when veterans' means to proper counsel and advice is put on remote control . . . Tens of millions of dollars in benefits authorized by law have been lost to veterans under such circumstances . . . and government testimony is the source of this information.

If these regional offices are closed by being lost in the shuffle of argument over the hospitals--even if all the hospitals are retained (which is not certain)--it will be a classic of either bureaucratic or political sleight of hand almost without precedent.

According to the VA figures, more than 9 million potential beneficiaries live in areas of the regional offices to be closed . . . Alaska would have no office nearer than Seattle, eight states would have no regional office, and countless veterans would be many hundreds of miles from the nearest one.

AUTHOR WANTS TO CONTACT CORAL SEA BATTLE VETERANS:

Author Joseph D. Harrington, writing a book on the Battle of the Coral Sea in WW2, wants to contact veterans of that battle to get information, which may contribute to his history . . . Specifically, he wishes to hear from "men who served on the USS Lexington from May 4 to May 8, 1942; from men on accompanying cruisers, destroyers and tankers, and from men who operated out of Australia with B-17 squadrons at the time." . . . Write: Joseph D. Harrington, 12104 Linden Lane, Bowie, Maryland 20715.

JUNE 1965

California Boy Wins \$4,000 Legion Nat'l Oratorical Prize

James Franklin Kay, 16, of Fullerton, Calif., is first at Portland finals; \$8,000 shared by four winners.

James Franklin Kay, 16, of Fullerton, Calif., won the 28th Annual National High School Oratorical Contest Championship of The American Legion and the \$4,000 college scholarship that goes with it before a full house in the auditorium of John Marshall High School at Portland, Ore., on April 8, 1965.

At the finals, Kay, a rich-voiced, pleasant-looking slender six-footer with hazel eyes and crew-cut black hair, bested his three final opponents with his prepared oration on the Constitution of the United States entitled "Our National Poem."

Speaking with conviction and eloquence, Kay stated that the U.S. Constitution is in constant need of interpretation to keep pace with the problems of our day.

"When we say there is only one interpretation to the Constitution and all others are null and void; we are destroying the very things upon which this society was founded—free discussion, free minds, and free men," he said.

Sponsored by American Legion Post 142 of Fullerton, Calif., Jim is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Bob B. Kay of that city, and is a junior at Fullerton Union High School where he is a student congress representative, a member of the Inter Club Council, and a student court justice. He is also president of the Forensic Club and is a member of the National Forensic League and the Pleiades (Honor) Society. He lists his career choice as the ministry.

His public speaking coach, who also accompanied him to the finals, is Duane F. Johnson, head of the Fine Arts Department at Fullerton Union H.S., where Jim, an A student, excels in English, history, and speech, his favorite subjects.

Before taking the top prize, Jim also won local oratorical contests, his department contest, the Regional 12 trial held in the Veterans War Memorial Bldg., San Francisco, and the Sectional D contest held at Alameda Junior High School in Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Kay entered the 1964 oratorical contests, but in his own words, "didn't get off the ground in the locals," and mod-



National Oratorical Champ Jim Kay

estly says his triumph "proves what you can do if you set your sights on a goal and then really work toward it. . ."

All in all, says young Kay, "It was a wonderful experience."

Jim will also appear at many important Legion events throughout the next year, including the National Convention in Portland, Ore., Aug. 20-26.

The other three finalists:

Second place winner is Gary D.

Priour, 17, a senior from Tivy High School, Kerrville, Tex. His prize was a \$2,500 scholarship which he plans to use for studying law. Priour is a repeat finalist, having won third place and a \$1,000 scholarship in the 1964 National Finals at Tampa, Fla. He also won other prizes at local and department levels, as did the other contestants. Gary went to Texas Boys' State in 1964, serving as his party's chairman. He is president of his senior class and is active in football, basketball, debating and dramatics.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Dale Priour of Ingram, Tex., the tall sandy-haired youth was again sponsored by Garrett-Baker Post 13 of Kerrville. In his climb to second position, Priour won local and department contests, the Regional 6 and Sectional B trials.

Third place winner is Paul Kevin Casey, 16, a junior at St. Joseph's High School, North Adams, Mass. He won a \$1,000 scholarship which he plans to use for studying law. Casey is president of his junior class, treasurer and parliamentarian of his student council, a member of the National Forensic League and a glee club member. His parents are Dr. and Mrs. James J. Casey of Williamstown, Mass. Sponsored by Frank R. Stiles Post 125 of North Adams, Mass., he won Regional 1 and Sectional A before coming to the National Finals.

Fourth place winner is 18-year-old Dennis Ray Holub, a senior at Rapid City High School, Rapid City, S. Dak., who won a \$500 national scholarship. Dennis, who attended the South Dakota Legion's Boys' State program in 1964,



Oratorical finalists: From l. to r.: Gary D. Priour, Tex., 2nd place, \$2,500; Paul Kevin Casey, Mass., 3rd place, \$1,000; Dennis Ray Holub, S. Dak., 4th place, \$500.

is president of the Blue Masque Drama Club and is also president of his school's National Forensic League chapter. Oldest of the four, Dennis is active in debate, drama, and the band, and aspires to a career in the theater.

Tallest (6ft 2in) of all the finalists, Dennis was sponsored in the 1965 contest by Rapid City Post 22 and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Holub. He won Regional 9 and Sectional C contests before going to Portland.

The first National High School Oratorical Contest was held in 1938 with eleven departments competing and 4,000 students participating. Held under the auspices of the National Americanism Commission headed by Chairman Daniel J. O'Connor (N.Y.) who attended the finals, the Legion contest has grown to the point where more than 300,000 students participate each year.

National prizes each year total \$8,000, and to date approximately \$195,000 in cash scholarships have been provided on the national level alone. Many more thousands of dollars in cash and scholarships are awarded each year by posts, districts and departments of the Legion.

The subject material used for the Oratorical Contest must be on some phase of the U.S. Constitution. The prepared section of the oration must take between eight and ten minutes. The contestants also must talk off-the-cuff from three to five minutes to determine their depth of knowledge on the basic principles of our constitutional form of government. The extemporaneous subject is given to the contestants only five minutes before they are required to talk on it.

The contest has been approved by The National Association of Secondary-School Principals since 1943.

Following are the eight other regional winners:

Regional 2—John R. Murphy, 17, of Pius X H. S., Saranac Lake, N.Y.

Regional 3—Ronald J. Germaine, 17, of Archbishop Carroll H. S., Washington, D.C.

Regional 4—Charlotte Thralls, 16, of East Fairmont H. S., Fairmont, W. Va.

Regional 5—Johnny B. Mostiler, 18, of Griffin H. S., Griffin, Ga.

Regional 7—Tim R. Futrell, 16, of Trigg County H. S., Cadiz, Ky.

Regional 8—David R. Hilgendorf, 17, of Southwest H. S., St. Louis, Mo.

Regional 10—Mary Ruth Willey, 17, of University H. S., Laramie, Wyo.

Regional 11—John Wesley Eads, Jr., 17, of Medford Senior H. S., Medford, Ore.

In all, 50 department champion high school orators, including contestants from Germany, Hawaii, and Alaska participated on the regional level.

Hawaii Calls

Hundreds of Legionnaire inquiries have been received by the travel agents of the official American Legion Pilgrimage to Hawaii which immediately follows the 47th Annual National Convention in Portland, Ore., Aug. 20-26.

Details of the 6-day 5-night tour were listed in the February issue of this magazine. In essence, the Pilgrimage to Honolulu includes five nights at a Waikiki hotel, sightseeing trips to the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific and to Pearl Harbor, and round trip transportation from airport to hotel and back

HAWAII VISITORS BUREAU



Some Hawaii Legion Pilgrimage lures: surfing and swimming on Waikiki Beach.

to dock or airport. Round trip transportation to Hawaii from Portland and return to home city is an extra cost, but group rates can be arranged.

The Matson Liner SS Lurline has a convenient departure on Sept. 4 from Honolulu for the 4½-day trip to San Francisco.

Descriptive literature on the Pilgrimage, including all costs, may be had by writing either your department adjutant or the Legion's official Pilgrimage travel agent: Legionnaire C. G. Braden, All Travel, Inc.-Hawaii, P. O. Box AB, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815

VA Closings Delayed

At a news conference on April 1, 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson announced that his personal reading of conflicting Congressional testimony regarding the scheduled closing of 31 Veterans Administration installations had "raised some doubts in my mind about some facilities included in the original order."

The original January 13 VA order was to have been completed by June 30, 1965. However, a joint House-Senate compromise forced postponement of any

start-to-close actions until at least after May 1.

Doubts raised in President Johnson's mind led to the following:

- He ordered VA Administrator William J. Driver to visit each of the 11 hospitals and 4 domiciliaries scheduled for closing and to report on his review.

- The President also asked "a committee of distinguished Americans to examine the evidence presented by all parties and report back to me by June 1 on the merits of continuing these facilities in full operation or closing them."

The President's Special Committee on Veterans Facilities includes:

E. Barrett Prettyman, Chairman, retired former Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; Sen. Russell B. Long of Louisiana, Majority Whip and member of the Senate Finance Committee; Rep. Olin E. Teague of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs; Rep. E. Ross Adair of Indiana, ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs; John S. Gleason, Jr., former VA Administrator; Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther (Ret.), former President of the American Red Cross; J. William Harwick of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.; Dr. Dana W. Atchley of the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York, N.Y.; Dr. Russell A. Nelson, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; and, Sen. Milton R. Young of North Dakota.

Said the President, "As soon as the committee reports, I will promptly act on its recommendations."

American Legion National Commander Donald E. Johnson said the Legion "was pleased to hear that a close reading of the testimony of the Congressional committees has raised some doubts in his (President Johnson's) mind about the closings." He noted that the President's order for a second look is "of great encouragement to The American Legion and veterans everywhere."

Cmdr Johnson also had kind words for Congress. "Congressional committees in the House and Senate have worked untiringly to come up with the answers on the closings," he said. "They deserve the gratitude of all U.S. veterans."

President Johnson's moves had the effect of postponing definite action by the House Committee on Veterans Affairs which had just given its tentative unanimous approval to a bill designed to keep all the facilities open until the Committee had approved each closing.

However, Rep. Olin E. Teague, chairman of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs, warned that the bill might not mean a permanent stay.

Teague, a member of the special panel, said, "I expect to look at every hospital . . . to visit every one of them; and I hope every member of the committee (panel) will do so too."

Panel chairman Prettyman said, "I do not anticipate that the committee will do any traveling. That's not what is contemplated. We haven't time. We will be examining the documentary evidence that has already been developed."

On April 7, Legion Cmdr Johnson commented: "We welcome the opinions of the President's committee when they review the situation. It is difficult to see how they can improve on the extended hearings held by Congress to date . . . considering the deadline the committee has to meet."

The Legion's National Rehabilitation Director, John J. Corcoran, in a statement before the House Committee on Veterans Affairs on April 1, voiced the Legion's position that the balance of the VA hospital system is not presently prepared to accept and treat the 20,814 patients hospitalized last year in the 11 hospitals scheduled for closing because approximately 2,400 beds will be lost to the system, and the national waiting list (17,301 on 2/28/65) will be increased.

Noted Corcoran, "There has been much discussion over who was primarily responsible for deciding to close the 11 VA hospitals within a five-month period. It seems clear to us that it was the Bureau of the Budget."

Legion testimony also stressed that the remaining 14 domiciliaries cannot handle the 7,072 persons cared for last year by the four domiciliaries set for closing. "We feel strongly that no domiciliary should be closed so long as the need for the facility exists," Corcoran said.

The scheduled closing of the 16 VA regional offices, while not as emotional an issue as hospitals, was still a critical one insofar as long-range VA benefits for veterans were concerned.

If all are closed, eight states (Alaska, Delaware, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming) will then be left without a regional office. Centralization of regional office functions will lessen the VA's ability to serve veterans.

The total VA "potential beneficiary" population (families of vets) presently served by those eight offices is 1,619,800 (the VA's own figures).

This means that these people, in mostly lightly populated or small states, must cross state lines (in some cases, hundreds of miles) in order to avail themselves of legally entitled VA benefits. Either that, or rely on inadequate and often drawn out mail contacts.

The question of serving the needs of



Nat'l Cmdr Johnson (l.) and Senate Majority Leader Mansfield discuss VA closings.

citizens in sparsely populated areas was never more forcefully brought into focus than by the usually mild-mannered Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, who has been one of the most outspoken critics of the closing order. The Miles City VA hospital in his home state is one of those scheduled to close.

On Mar. 25, continuing his strong opposition to the closings while specifically defending the need for the Miles City facility, Mansfield gave the House Committee on Veterans Affairs a fact-finding report prepared by the General Accounting Office that is at variance with the VA's stated reasons for closing the Montana hospital. Said Mansfield, "I deplore . . . computer economics and the shabby treatment of veterans in rural areas across the nation."

The GAO report generally seemed to reflect the same sort of doubts that caused President Johnson to slow the shutdowns until June 1 and designate the special panel to review all evidence regarding the scheduled VA closings.

With specific reference to the Miles City VA hospital, GAO said: "Generally, the statements printed by the VA as the justifications or considerations for closing the VA hospital at Miles City are either untrue or only partially true."

Nat'l Post History Contest

All volumes to be entered in the 1965 National Post History Contest must be in the National Historian's office at Nat'l Hq by Aug. 1, 1965. Designed for two types of entry, the contest will cover (1)

histories of posts chartered before 1944, and (2) posts organized in 1944 or later provided they've been in existence for at least five years.

First awards will be \$150 for the first type, and \$100 for the second type with lesser prizes for other entries.

For full information, contained in the bulletin, Outline For A Post History, write to National Historian, American Legion National Headquarters, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

Firing Line

What's behind some of the student unrest and demonstrations that seem to occur with increasing frequency on college and university campuses in the U.S.?

One specific instance was reported in Firing Line, the official publication concerned with subversion and published by the National Americanism Commission of The American Legion.

Firing Line says that the Free Speech Movement, which recently disrupted the vast educational plant of the University of California, was composed of six organizations, one of which was the W. E. B. DuBois Club, branded by F. B. I. Chief J. Edgar Hoover as "one of the most ambitious communist youth movements in years."

W. E. B. DuBois was a Negro scholar who announced membership in the Communist Party, USA, at the age of 93, shortly before his death a few years back. Firing Line says the DuBois Clubs claim chapters on 14 university campuses.

How can you and/or your post keep up with subversive activities on college campuses and elsewhere? Subscribe to Firing Line, published monthly and which utilizes all current information which can be documented in order to keep its readers well informed on all subversive activities in the United States.

Firing Line received a Vigilant Patriot Award for 1964 from the All American Conference to Combat Communism.

For only \$3.00 you can get this valuable authoritative publication for a full year. The clip-out coupon printed below is for your convenience and will receive prompt attention.

(News continued on next page)

To: FIRING LINE

P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206

Enclosed is my check or money order for \$3.00. Enter my subscription for one year. (Please type or print.)

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY STATE Zip Code.....



Donald E. Johnson
National Commander

The 46th National Executive

The 46th National Executive Committee of The American Legion had its annual spring meeting at National Headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., as this issue went to press. Shown on these two pages are the 1964-65 representatives. Of the 65 members, 58 are from state and foreign departments and were elected by their department conventions. The remaining seven are the elected national officers: the National Commander, five National Vice Commanders, and the National Chaplain. The National Commander serves as chairman. Living Past National Commanders are also members without vote. There are presently 31 of them.



Rev. Morris N. Dummet
National Chaplain



Hugh W. Overton
Alabama



George Petrovich
Alaska



Ralph A. Watkins, Jr.
Arizona



Claude Carpenter
Arkansas



A. Lee Oder
California



E. Meade Wilson
Florida



Sedley Peck
France



W. D. Harrell
Georgia



Wallace C. S. Young
Hawaii



Bernard F. Gratton
Idaho



John H. Geiger
Illinois



William J. Rogers
Maine



John A. Matthews
Maryland



Gabriel T. Olga
Massachusetts



Harry Wright
Mexico



William J. Clarahan
Michigan



Eugene V. Lindquist
Minnesota



William G. McKinley
New Jersey



W. Peter McAtee
New Mexico



Louis E. Drago
New York



W. D. Robbins
North Carolina



Patrick T. Milloy
North Dakota



Alec J. Blair
Ohio



John A. Ryer
Rhode Island



E. Roy Stone
South Carolina



Glenn R. Green
South Dakota



Whit LaFon
Tennessee



J. Walter Janko
Texas

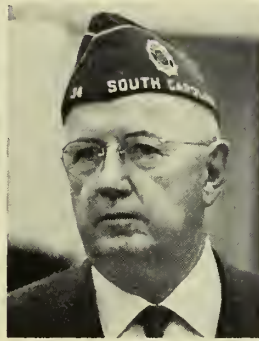


William E. Christoffersen
Utah

Committee of The American Legion



David Aronberg
National Vice Commander



Herbert D. Black
National Vice Commander



Ward W. Husted
National Vice Commander



Edward H. Lynch, Jr.
National Vice Commander



Joseph Paul
National Vice Commander



Forrest Monner
Canada



Robert Grauberger
Colorado



Joseph G. Leonard
Connecticut



Charles E. Jackson
Delaware



Allyn C. Donaldson
District of Columbia



Dr. Fred N. Daugherty
Indiana



Robert Lounsberry
Iowa



Sexson E. Humphreys
Italy



V. L. Lehr
Kansas



Kenneth Fern
Kentucky



Henry B. Clay
Louisiana



Ralph M. Godwin
Mississippi



James F. Kerr
Missouri



Neil Shepherd
Montana



William E. Galbraith
Nebraska



Thomas W. Miller
Nevada



Raymond F. Mudge
New Hampshire



Gene Hassman
Oklahoma



Karl L. Wagner
Oregon



Raymond G. Bush
Panama Canal Zone



Walter E. Alessandrini
Pennsylvania



Robert O. Phillips
Philippines



Gilberto M. Font
Puerto Rico



Simon J. Godfrey
Vermont



L. Eldon James
Virginia



Russell I. Grob
Washington



L. O. Bickel
West Virginia



James E. Mulder
Wisconsin



C. B. Metz
Wyoming

Fourth Graders in Centre County, Pa., develop "Memorial Day And Your Flag" as Legion project

By JEROME WEINSTEIN

Are America's youngsters forgetting their rich heritage? Or, is it possible they just never knew what some of the great traditions have meant to the nation of Washington and Lincoln?

These questions bothered John R. Doty, a WWI veteran and twice commander of Post 245, State College, Pa.

"Years ago," he recalled, "Memorial Day meant a great deal to people, young and old alike. We'd have hundreds join us for our services at the cemeteries throughout this area. Of late, though, only a handful gathers. And they're mostly our retirees."

That was in 1961. And John Doty wanted some answers—answers he hoped would solve the problem. He went to see the editor of The Centre Daily Times, a 15,000-circulation newspaper whose headquarters are in State College. "What can we do about this?" he asked.

The editor had an idea, which he presented to Doty and a Post 245 special committee appointed for the specific purpose of making Memorial Day and its Legion services more meaningful to everyone in Centre County. The editor suggested a project in the schools. The committee gave him its blessing and he went from there to T. Ellwood Sones,

County Superintendent of Schools. Sones, a frequent speaker at Memorial Day services, liked the general idea, but



T. E. Sones

J. R. Doty

he refined it to fit the curriculum in the schools.

And so was developed the annual "Memorial Day and Your Flag" project. The results:

Every fourth grader (about 1,300 youngsters each year) joins in a three-month project studying the flag and Memorial Day's history. There are some 45 fourth grades in Centre County's four school districts. Parochial schools in Bellefonte, the county seat, and State College are included.

Each classroom works on a specific project. When these are completed, just before Memorial Day, they're put on display in store windows, school lobbies and other public places where everyone might benefit from the lessons learned—and taught.

Mr. Doty's main goal has been met:

"From the very start of the Memorial Day promotion," he reports, "it became obvious that more and more people knew more about the observance. And the crowds at our services have multiplied tremendously, with more than a small representation of youngsters."

If the project, which seems to grow in popularity and public acceptance, can be continued annually, it would take only about 10 years to educate just about everyone in the county on the subject. Youngsters take their parts of the projects home with them, so that entire families are benefitting from the study and experience.

It's a splendid example, too, of community cooperation. The Legion sponsors the program. The newspaper promotes and publicizes it, carrying pictures and stories of each classroom's project as it is developed. And the Centre County schools—Sones, his four elementary supervising principals, and the teachers of the fourth grades—carry out the projects themselves.

The schools, their classrooms, and the pupils get more than an educational exercise out of the program. The first year, 1962, each participating classroom received a three-by-five-foot 50-star American flag as a reward. These flags were paid for by Legion members solicited by Doty and his committee.

In 1963, each classroom and each school library (there were about 12 different buildings involved) received a handsome book, detailing, in words and colorful pictures, the history of the American flag from its birth to the present.

Last year, each classroom was presented with parchment replicas of the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of

Mr. Weinstein is the editor of The Centre Daily Times, State College, Pa., and a WW2 veteran of the U.S. Army Air Force.



Legionnaires and educators in State College, Pa., make sure their youngsters don't forget their rich American heritage. Here are two examples of Memorial Day projects worked up



by 1,300 fourth graders. At left: A miniature set, perhaps inspired by the Battleship Maine Memorial at Arlington. At the right: As the nation grows, the design of the flag changes.

Rights, a page from Poor Richard's Almanac, and the Constitution. And each child in the fourth grade—more than 1,300 this time—received his own copy of the Declaration of Independence.

The committee is at work now preparing for the 1965 project. Similar rewards will be offered and the program, generally, will be followed.

What exactly do the children do to gain the background of their heritage? A great many things, a survey of each classroom shows. They make scrapbooks detailing the history of the flag, the history of Memorial Day, the history of Centre County and its connection with these traditions. They design and carry out huge murals to tell their stories. They do the same with maps. And some of the classes have written and produced plays to emphasize the theme.

Sones, a most successful organizer of countless Centre County projects, is tremendously enthusiastic about the Memorial Day project.

"From an educational standpoint," he declared, "this is one of the best things we've ever done. Our children are not only learning about America, they're getting experiences in visual displays, cooperation, ingenuity and countless other important matters. In short, the project offers a splendid example of teaching and learning, so vital to a strengthened nation."

The verdict, then, seems to be unanimous. A way has been found to broaden the rich traditions of the nation's heritage. At least one county in the United States will continue to do its share to attain a goal it believes is worthwhile.

WW1 Veterans Cmdr Dies

Melvin D. Eddy, of Belmont, Mass., Nat'l Cmdr of the Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., died April 7, 1965. He was a Past Cmdr of **Belmont American Legion Post 165**. Legion Nat'l Cmdr Donald E. Johnson sent a telegram of condolence to his widow, who lives at 40 Grove St., Belmont. Commander Eddy was buried April 12 at Arlington Nat'l Cemetery.

BRIEFLY NOTED

The Freedoms Foundation gave a George Washington Honor Medal to The American Legion in recognition of its "contribution toward a better understanding and a greater appreciation of the American way of life in 1964," and, more specifically, "its comprehensive program of positive Americanism directed toward youth and adults."

In the community programs category, **Post 14, Bozeman, Mont.**, got an award

of \$500 and an honor medal for the printing and promotion of "Americanism in Our Schools," a two-volume study for elementary and high schools prepared in cooperation with the Bozeman city schools and offered for use throughout the nation.

Accepting the awards for the Legion in Valley Forge, Pa., was Daniel J. O'Connor, the Legion's Nat'l Americanism Chairman.

The Philadelphia, Pa., American Legion County Council (over 100 posts) will place Flag Code placards in over 18,000 public, private and parochial school classrooms in the Philadelphia area. Placards will also be placed in courts and public meeting rooms. At the western end of the state, Allegheny County Committee of the Legion, in Pittsburgh, was awarded the 1964 George Washington Honor Medal of the Freedoms Foundation for its county-wide distribution of the Flag Code and Pledge of Allegiance in poster size to all area schools and newly naturalized citizens.

A plaque honoring the current American Legion Baseball Player of the Year will be part of the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, N.Y. First Legion player to be pictured on the plaque is Rollie Fingers, the 1964 Player of the Year.

The Military Editor of the Chicago Tribune, John R. Thompson, was awarded a citation by the Legion's Department of Illinois in recognition of the cooperation shown by him, by his newspaper, and by the **Col. Robert R. McCormick Post 348** (made up of employees of the newspaper) in reporting veterans affairs and working



Legion honors Chicago Tribune newsman

with the Legion. In the photo above are, left to right: Thompson, Frank C. Bottigliero, Legion's State Director of Rehabilitation, and Dep't Cmdr James O. Finks.

The Dep't of Puerto Rico sponsors a half-hour TV program two Fridays each

month on WIPR, Channel 6. Principal purposes are to give to veterans and their beneficiaries correct and abundant information on veterans affairs, and to help promote community activities, reports Dep't Cmdr Frank N. Larrauri.

POSTS IN ACTION

Post 4, Sewickley, Pa., has purchased and donated to the Borough of Sewickley a new flag for the Borough Council Chambers. The post has given 14 flags to Scout and other groups in the past two years.



Memorial Day: Flags from vets' caskets

Post 217, New Milford, N.J., arranged for a display of flags in staffs on Memorial Day and Veterans Day on and adjacent to the town's Municipal Building, which adjoins Veterans Memorial Park and the parade route. The flags had graced veterans' caskets. The staffs were thin-walled electrical conduits, three-quarter-inch diameter, with compression couplings for splicing. All were supplied by local firms. The Dep't of Public Works installed flag pole sockets in the lawn, insuring that lawn mowers could pass over them.

Post 116, San Francisco, Calif., feels it has led the nation, time-wise, in observing Memorial Day each year for 40 years. At 12:01 a.m., regardless of weather, members of the Frederick G. Bunch (Newspapermen's) Post gather in downtown San Francisco at Market, 3rd and Kearny Sts. where stands bronze Lotta's Fountain, formerly a newspaper publishing area. The short ceremony includes the presentation of a memorial poppy wreath to Mrs. Rose Bunch, widow of the WWI sergeant-newspaper editor for whom the post is named (who, says Past Cmdr Winsor Josselyn, participated in the drafting of the Preamble to the American Legion Constitution at the Paris Caucus).

Every year since 1920, **Navy-Marine Post 276, Columbus, Ohio**, has conducted a Memorial Day Service, immediately after the traditional parade, in the center of the city's Broad St. bridge, a main thoroughfare. The band of **Frank-**

lin Post 1 plays, and the local Naval Reserve unit contributes a firing squad and a bugler. Initially, only loose flowers were dropped over the side of the bridge, but soon a local florist was commissioned to supply a floral anchor, the base constructed so that the anchor rests atop the water and "floats gently down the stream."

Bernard F. Gimbel (right in photo below), chairman of the Board of Gimbel Brothers, Inc., was honored by **Isaac Gimbel Memorial Post 1206, New York**, at its annual Celebrity Ball. He received a framed scroll commemorating his 80th birthday and his support of post projects. Through Mr. Gimbel's help, post members have raised over \$350,000 for veterans hospitals, which also got the proceeds from the Celebrity Ball.



Post 1206, N.Y., honors Bernard F. Gimbel.

Left to right: Aaron Leif and Arthur Braverman, Past Post Cmdrs, and Joseph de Nardo, Post Cmdr.

Post 973, Chicago, doubled last year's results on "Give Till It Helps Day" by filling 18 baskets with groceries—including a ham, a turkey, and a \$10 bill in each basket. Auxiliary Unit 973 aided in bringing the groceries in and helped pack and distribute them. In the photo below are (left to right): Charles Duke,

James Butsback, Olive McNichol, Post Cmdr Robert O. Nagel, Chairman Neubert Bohl, Nancy Duke, and Frank Matthesius.

Post 1015, Amityville, N.Y., 11 years ago decided it wanted a band—one that was different. With \$10,000 loaned by the post, 17 members ordered bagpipes, drums, and uniforms from Scotland, and made themselves a bagpipe band. The band now has 32 members, including a seven-piece color guard. One of the pipers teaches newcomers at his home. When a student has studied two years and knows 20 tunes, he gets his uniform.

Harold Russell, chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, presented a citation to **Post 209, New York**, for its aid to the physically handicapped. The post gave \$3,500 to help support Just One Break, Inc. (JOB). In its 14 years of operation, the post has given \$52,000 to this cause, with the result that 1,412 physically handicapped veterans in the New York area have found employment—75 per cent of them on their discharge from a VA Hospital.

The problem of school drop-outs is being attacked constructively by **Post 1272, West Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y.** The project originated with Post Cmdr Charles E. West, and has been publicized by reporter George O. Reddy of the Staten Island Advance, who says, "The plan is to help the youngsters jack up their marks and thus end the discouragement that so often sets the stage for school drop-outs . . . Four students attended the first classes. In little over a week, attendance had jumped to 40."

Cmdr West said that the classes are being conducted one evening a week from 6:30 to 8:30 by Board of Educa-



STATEN ISLAND ADVANCE PHOTO

tion teachers at the post home at no charge. "The interest shown by the children so far has been gratifying," said Cmdr West. "They kept at their books and it was after 10 o'clock before they went home."

DIED

Harold G. Piper, of Minot, N. Dak., Past Dep't Cmdr (1940-41).

G. Lee McClain, of Bardstown, Ky., Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1947-49).

Clifford R. Livingston, of Merrill, Wis., a delegate to the Legion's Paris Caucus in 1919.

Charles Monroe Mitchell, of Monroe, La., who served 22 years as Department Child Welfare chairman and three terms as Area "C" chairman.

George D. Harman, of Baltimore, Md., Past Dep't Cmdr (1940-41).

Perc F. Brautigam, of Chicago, Ill., vice chairman of the Legion's Aeronautics and Space Committee, a Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1953-55), and a former chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Americanism Commission's Liaison Committee (1953-54).

Bryce P. Beard, of Salisbury, N.C., Past Dep't Cmdr (1932-33).

Oral F. Gaylord, of North Collins, N.Y., Legionnaire of WWI, awarded the Croix de Guerre by both France and Belgium, the Silver Star, and special citations from General of the Army John J. Pershing, President Woodrow Wilson, and the British government.

Donald I. Peters, of Houston, Texas, a vice chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Security Council.

Sen. Olin D. Johnston, of Spartanburg, S.C., Legionnaire and WWI veteran.



"Give Till It Helps Day" in Chicago meant 18 baskets of groceries from Post 973

C. Russell Day, of Norwalk, Conn., member of the Legion's Veterans Preference Committee and a Past Dep't Commander (1957-58).

Harold D. Robinson, of Indianapolis, Ind., editor of The American Legion Auxiliary's national monthly magazine.

George A. Wright, of Havre, Mont., Past Dep't Cmdr (1944-45).

Sherman Minton, of New Albany, Ind., retired Supreme Court Justice and long-time Legionnaire. He was appointed to the Court on Sept. 15, 1949 by President Truman and served for seven years. He retired because of ill health.

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts: Glenwood Post 544, Glenwood, Ill.; East Harris County Post 521, Pasadena, Texas; La Marque Post 532, La Marque, Texas; Kirtland Post 115; Kirtland, N. Mex.; For God And Country Post 13, Portland, Ore.; and Teddy Weahkee Post 98, Zuni, N. Mex.

Also: Green Nelson Post 810, Shepherd, Texas; Sunrise Post 324, Sunrise Golf Village, Fla.; John F. Kennedy Memorial Post 1279, Cicero, Ill.; Abraham Vila Lopez Post 127, Villalba, Puerto Rico; Schweinfurt Post 3, Schweinfurt, Germany (Dep't of France); Hayes-Shepherd Post 615, Bowling Green, Mo.; and Bear Creek Post 58, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Also, Romero y Romero Post 50, Pojoaque, New Mex.; Jerome E. Racine Post 266, Soquel, Calif.; Charter Cove Post 755, San Dimas, Calif.; Smokie Mountain Post 219, Knox County, Tenn.; Hill Memorial Post 94, Conshohocken, Pa.; Booker Moore Post 579, Adairsville, Ga.; Opportunity Post 811, Odessa, Tex.; Jackson-Butler Post 949, Caldwell, Tex.; Veterans Home Post 134, Columbia Falls, Mont.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least four months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

1st Div—(Sept.) Arthur L. Chaitt, 5 Montgomery Ave., Erdenheim, Philadelphia, Pa.
1st Spec Serv Force—(Aug.) Bert Renny, 1 Wakefield Bay, Winnipeg 8, Manitoba, Canada
2nd Div—(July) Joseph H. Neuman, 5850 Suncrest Dr., Miami, Fla. 33156
3rd Field Art'y Observ Bn—(Sept.) Malcolm Steele, 346 Merrie La., Racine, Wis.
3rd Inf Div—(July) Barney Gallitelli, 294 17th St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11215

4th Inf Div—(July) R. L. Walter, 3705 May St., Silver Spring, Md. 20906
6th Arm'd Div—(Sept.) Edward F. Reed, P.O. Box 492, Louisville, Ky. 40201
8th Evac Hosp—(Aug.) Dr. E. C. Drash, Univ. of Virginia Hosp., Charlottesville, Va.
19th Combat Eng Gp, 402nd Bn (WW2)—(July) Ernest Mangiantini, 151 Newcomb St., Sonoma, Calif. 95476
19th Eng Reg't (WW2)—(July) Paul L. Varzalona, 3815 Scott, Independence, Mo.
21st Eng, 2nd Bn, Co D—(June) Richard Langford, Box 296, Factoryville, Pa.
31st Rwy Eng (AEF)—(Sept.) K. J. Nelson, 2521 3rd Ave. N., Great Falls, Mont.
34th Eng (WW1)—(Sept.) George Remple, 2523 N. Main St., Dayton 5, Ohio
35th Div—(Sept.) John T. Montgomery, Sheraton-Elms Hotel, Excelsior Springs, Mo.
37th Eng, Electr & Mech—(Sept.) E. C. Alford, 7135 N. Vincent Ave., Portland, Ore.
39th Combat Eng—(Sept.) Thomas Swearnes, 2217 E. Raymond St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46203
51st Pioneer Inf (WW1)—(Sept.) Otto Rauch, 186 Adams St., Delmar, N.Y.
81st Inf Div—(Aug.) John Scholz, 8018 W. Elm Dr., Chicago 31 (Norridge), Ill.
81st Reg't, 707th Tank Bn, Old Co I—(Aug.) O. J. Tretter, R #3, Murphysboro, Ill.
88th Div MP Co's (WW1)—(Aug.) Albert J. Meyer, Box 1125, Cumberland, Iowa 50843
91st Chem Mortar Bn—(Sept.) Paul J. Hennessey, 5501 Whitby Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19143
100th Inf Div—(Sept.) Leonard J. McIlvaine, Chestnut Ridge Rd., Glens Falls, N.Y.
101st Ord Co—(Aug.) Arthur P. Williamson, 29 Farwell St., Natick, Mass. 01760
109th Eng, Co F—(Sept.) I. E. Tilgner, Lewellen, Nebr. 69147
120th Ord Co (MM)—(Aug.) Joe Van Dam, Rt. 2, Box 561, S. Riviera Dr., Stevensville, Mich. 49127
125th AAA Gun Bn—(July) Arnold L. Peters, 1797 Pinehurst Dr., Euclid 17, Ohio
129th Inf, Hq Co (WW1)—(Sept.) Floyd A. Byrne, 916 E. Water St., Pontiac, Ill.
139th Evac Hosp (WW2)—(Aug.) Richard F. Osborne, P.O. Box 382, Atkinson, Nebr.
151st Inf, Co G—(July) Hubert S. Olis, 3783 Gill St., Hobart, Ind.
164th Inf Anti-Tank & Tank Co—(July) Robert Keller, 804 Birch Ave., Harvey, N. Dak. 58341
182nd Inf, Co I—(June) James D. Maher, 306 Huron Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02138
213th Field Art'y Bn, Bat C (WW2)—(Aug.) Rodney D. Hess, 54 W. 1st North, Logan, Utah
249th QM Bn—(Aug.) Kermit White, 3040 Iowa St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
274th Arm'd Field Art'y Bn—(July) Elwood Hodous, 18014 Midvale Ave., Cleveland 35, Ohio
283rd Combat Eng—(Sept.) Miller Hagler, 5745 Holland Ave., Birmingham 14, Ala.
305th Ammo Train (WW1)—(Sept.) Louis Goldberg, 1032 Parkview Dr., New Kensington, Pa.
308th Eng (WW1)—(Aug.) Leo C. Brown, 49 Drury St., Dayton, Ohio 45403
311th Field Art'y, Bat D—(Aug.) Phil Cusick, Box 42, Drums, Pa.
329th Inf, Co G—(Aug.) R. F. Kent, 47 Darlyn Dr., Bowling Green, Ohio 43402
334th Eng Reg't, Co F—(Sept.) Harry L. Starbuck, 1001 19th St. N.E., Oklahoma City, Okla.
337th Field Art'y, Bat C (WW1)—(Sept.) J. E. Sessing, 3315 Beard Ave., Robbinsdale, Minn.
342nd Inf, Hq Co (WW1)—(Sept.) John A. Stieneker, 616 Maple Ave., Belvidere, Ill.
349th Inf, Co I (WW1)—(Sept.) Everett Ferguson, Mechanicsville, Iowa
351st Eng Gen Serv Reg't, II & S Co—(Sept.) D. K. Johnson, 313 S. 26th Ave., Bellwood, Ill.
351st Inf, Mach Gun Co (WW1)—(Sept.) Henry J. Reinders, Mallerd, Iowa
353rd Inf (WW1)—(Sept.) John C. Hughes, 829 East Ave. B, Hutchinson, Kansas
359th AAA Slt Bn—(Aug.) Edward W. Jowett, 957 E. Maple Dr., Southampton, Pa.
457th AAA Bn, Bat B—(Sept.) Verner L. Maccom, 132 Whittemore St., Pontiac, Mich.
556th Eng, Heavy Ponton Bn—(Sept.) Clifford E. Day, 16762 Inkster Rd., Detroit, Mich.
556th Ord Hvy Maint Tank Co—(Aug.) Norman F. Wormeck, 394 Pine St., Penns Grove, N.J.
558th AAA AW Bn—(Sept.) William W. Aultman, Box 133, Mammoth, Pa. 15664
573rd AAA Bn, Bat C—(July) John S. Sprys, 17358 Glenmore, Detroit, Mich.
604th Ord EA Maint Bn—(June) Frank X. Byrnes, 1403 Park Blvd., Camden 3, N.J.
608th Ord Base Arm Maint Bn—(Aug.) Gus Flider, 2627 9th St., Moline, Ill. 61265
612th Tank Dest Bn (Eoline, WW2)—(July) George Karaphillis, 33 Riverside Dr., Tarpon Springs, Fla.
656th Aero Supply Sqdn (AEF)—(Aug.) John M. Panek, 5748 N.E. Killingsworth St., Portland, Ore. 97218
743rd Tank Bn—(July) Karl R. Mory, 2617 12th Ave. S., Minneapolis 7, Minn.
904th Sig Co Depot (AVN), 40th Sig Co Serv Gp—(July) A. R. Ballinger, 1019 E. Jardin St., Appleton, Wis. 54912

970th Eng Maint Co—(July) E. E. Smith, Box 28005, Lincoln Village Branch, Columbus, Ohio 43228
Los Angeles MP—(Aug.) Curtis E. Lord, Sr., 164 10th Ave., Chickasaw, Ala. 36611

NAVY

87th Seabees—(Aug.) Alex Hasencz, Freemansburg Rd., Butztown, Pa. 18017
88th Seabees—(Aug.) J. C. Price Taylor, 159 Webster Park Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43214
114th Seabees & CBMU 627,628,629—(Sept.) Ferdinand Gosselin, 861 Cilley Rd., Manchester, N.H.
Nat'l Yeomen F—(Aug.) Mrs. Willard H. Austin, 1907 N.E. 106th Ave., Portland, Ore. 97220
USS Peiffer (DE588)—(July) T. N. MacIntyre, 102 Ivy St., Oyster Bay, N.Y. 11771
USS Ulvert M. Moore (DE442)—(Aug.) Carl Lee Knight, 1305 Mt. Gallant Rd., Rock Hill, S.C. 29732
USS Washington (BB56)—(July) Harry Midkiff, 483 12th St., Brooklyn 15, N.Y.

AIR

47th Fighter Sqdn, Wheeler Field, Hawaii (WW2)—(Aug.) Fran Huck, 4758 Rosa, St. Louis, Mo. 68116
432nd Bomb Sqdn—(Aug.) James S. Roski, 7426 Spafford Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44105
547th Night Fighter Sqdn (WW2)—(Aug.) Russell B. Chipman, 133 Meetinghouse Rd., Hatboro, Pa.
2456th QM Trucking Co—(July) Ray Scott, RD #1, Hanoverton, Ohio

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Thomas R. Mackin and Lewis B. Stack (both 1964), Post 20, Selma, Ala.

Raymond J. Greenberg and Jean Lestanguet (both 1964), Post 179, San Anselmo, Calif.

Uhlmon L. Donaldson and David C. Schafer (both 1964), Post 267, La Habra, Calif.

Bert M. Dale (1964), Post 602, Los Angeles, Calif.

Louis M. Giesecke and Thomas G. Marshall (both 1964), Post 77, Belvidere, Ill.

Henry Fabian and Ewald Geiger and Edward Hommert (all 1964), Post 113, Granite City, Ill.

Vincent Adamcik and Lewis Damos and William Fuka and Joseph Kroll (all 1965), Post 419, Chicago, Ill.

Adolph Cohn (1963) and Robert Perkins (1964), Post 802, Chicago, Ill.

James Burke (1962) and Fred Alexander and Robert Parmley and Earl E. Wolfe (all 1964), Post 902, Rock Falls, Ill.

Gaylord Robinson and John Roethler and George Shannon (all 1961) and Harry O'Neil and Alphonse J. Tillman (both 1964), Post 597, Elma, Iowa.

Frank L. McNally (1965), Post 98, Brewer, Maine.

Thomas E. Abely (1963) and Richard L. Chandler (1964), Post 24, Canton, Mass.

Harvey F. Taylor and Roy V. Taylor and Merrill E. Torrey and Wilfred J. Versailles (all 1963), Post 28, Northampton, Mass.

Frederick A. Dimond, Jr. (1964), Post 89, Stoughton, Mass.

Oreste Arienti (1962) and Paul W. O'Neill (1963) and William F. Condon and Gino J. Giorgi and Fred Nightingale (all 1964), Post 294, West Quincy, Mass.

Everett J. Barnes and Frank Bishop and Fredrick C. Bolt and Homer Fisher and George E. Peterson (all 1965), Post 28, Grand Haven, Mich.

John A. Aspie and Joe Cherro and Andrew Hudy (all 1964), Post 241, Aurora, Minn.

John Nehring and James O'Leary (both 1965), Post 165, St. Louis, Mo.

Joseph F. Zastera, Sr. (1964), Post 56, Plattsmouth, Nebr.

Paul Langenberg and Frank Stewart (both 1963) and Orval Crew and Clyde Fuller and John Larson (all 1964), Post 89, Walthill, Nebr.

Owen D. Burton and Carl J. Goetz and Roy G. Hart, Sr. and Walter Nelson and Harold Wight (all 1965), Post 245, Bartley, Nebr.

Thomas S. Cullin (1964), Post 241, Glassboro, N.J.

Alexander Kuba and Andrew G. Turkus (both 1964), Post 19, Bronx, N.Y.

Elbert C. Mead and Alvan Mills and Paul Noe, Sr. and Henry Seerrati and Ilarold C. Whitman (all 1964), Post 129, Bedford Hills, N.Y.

Paul O. Wisotzke (1964), Post 194, Rochester, N.Y.

(Continued on page 38)

Bernard J. Gasser (1963), Post 260, Millbrook, N.Y.

Raymond Phillips and Harry Rannings and Alec Wylie (all 1964), Post 317, Skaneateles, N.Y.

Frank J. Becker (1964), Post 335, Lynbrook, N.Y.

Robert H. Hooper and Charles W. Shea and John J. Smith (all 1964), Post 1222, New York, N.Y.

Daniel A. Tucker (1964), Post 1556, Madison, N.Y.

Zeb Thornburg (1964), Post 51, Concord, N.C.

Hugo Anderson and Olaf Bjerkan and Arthur Christianson (all 1964), Post 166, Walcott, N. Dak.

Richard C. Schmehl (1961) and Arthur G. Warr (1962) and Wm J. C. Schoellkopf (1963) and Calvin A. Crum (1964), Post 12, Reading, Pa.

Daniel M. Sheppard (1964), Post 65, Landsdowne, Pa.

James B. Jennings and J. Ralph Little (both 1964), Post 157, Ellwood City, Pa.

Joseph Fletcher (1963), and William G. Doherty, Jr. and Edward C. Jackson and Andrew J. Schlickling, Jr. (all 1965), Post 179, Yeadon, Pa.

Daniel R. Mader and Harold P. Witmer (both 1963) and Horace P. May and Harry A. Raymond (both 1964), Post 329, Elizabethtown, Pa.

Ted Pope (1964), Post 52, Randolph, Utah.

Walter F. Hatch (1964), Post 48, Hartland, Vt.

William E. James and Ray R. Tillson (both 1965), Post 71, Richland, Wash.

Arthur L. Morrison (1965), Post 20, Charleston, W. Va.

Harold P. Scamahorn and Harry W. Slider and William H. Slider and Ralph C. Sutton (all 1964), Post 86, Paden City, W. Va.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y." 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these comrades are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission. They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local service officers.

Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels, for further search before referral to this column.

LST 973, WW2—Need information from former shipmates of Jesse A. Davenport to support his claim to the VA that he got mumps while in service. Write: Willow R. Roberts, Service Officer, Post 173, American Legion, McMinnville, Tenn.

Guadalcanal (early WW2)—Need information from comrades of Hugh Moore Kay, Fleet Marient Force, USMC, 1st Spec Weapons Bn, Bat B, to support claim for loss of hearing. He was injured in a fox hole by a near miss by an artillery shell. One man with him was killed instantly, another knocked unconscious. Need particularly to hear from: Lt. Frederick H. Scantley, Lt. Jack A. Lowe, WO John O. Havican, Pfc. Mehl Berg, and Pfc. Norman V. Daigle. Contact: John Heist, Suite 217, 710 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30308.

Fort Sill, Okla., 967th Art'y, Bat B (1944-45)—Need information from Sgt. Cass, Cpl. Tally, Pfc. Cunningham, Pvt. English Milikan, Pvt. Frederick Van Wern 3rd, and Pvt. Henry to aid in a claim by Cpl. Paul Douglas McCarrall, who fell off a moving truck while in the company of these comrades. His doctors feel that his present serious ear and nerve condition was caused by this accident.

513th QM Truck Reg't, Co D, APO #4834. Need information from men who served with Howard Elliott to help him establish a claim. Especially desire to hear from Lieut. Gibbin, 1st Sgt. Ralph T. Remillard, Robert Grocker (Co Clerk), Robert Horn, John B. Lynch. Write to Howard Elliott, Jefferson, Iowa.

PERSONAL

Prices and Wages.

Jobs For The Young.

Some Tax Wrinkles.

Here's how your general economic environment sizes up for the months ahead:

Prices: Over-all, they won't move much. Such necessities as food, clothing (particularly women's clothing), and transportation (including the price of cars) will remain very steady, or even show declines here and there. Medical expenses and some personal services continue their path upward.

Wages: The trend definitely is on the plus side. Not only that. With lower taxes in effect, the increases mean more.

General business: Looks like a boom through the rest of the year, shored up by high auto sales, big outlays for plant and equipment, and liberal consumer spending all around.

★ ★ ★

Don't be surprised if the students in your family complain that summer work is pretty tough to find this year. It's not that jobs are scarcer; it's that the supply of applicants is bigger than usual.

Remember that this is the year when the bumper crop of 1946 and 1947 starts to hit the labor market. So if your youngster has a job prospect in sight, tell him to grab it before someone else does. Also remember:

- **Work laws** vary from community to community. Check to see whether a permit is necessary.

- You can claim a student over 19 years of age as an income-tax exemption, no matter how much he earns (provided you are his major support).

- Children under 19 and students must file an income-tax return if they have an income of \$600 or more, but they don't have to pay federal income tax until they cross the \$900 mark.

★ ★ ★

Unlike students, college graduates will have little trouble finding good jobs. The market for these graduates continues to be more than ample.

So are the opportunities for high pay. In fact, of the 50 highest-paying occupations in the United States, only one—locomotive engineers—is not filled principally by employees with at least some college education. (The top five, by the way, are: Physicians, managers, dentists, medical professors, and lawyers and judges.)

If it surprises you to find professors that high up on the list, remember that professors often pick up a tidy outside income as consultants. For engineering professors, such extra income is estimated at \$3,000 a year.

★ ★ ★

You hear a lot these days about "income averaging" for federal tax purposes. The idea is that if anybody's taxable income suddenly spurts (e.g.—a young doctor's or lawyer's) he can cut the tax bite by equalizing the high year with the preceding four lower ones. Note this, though:

The spurt must be very large. Here's how to figure whether you qualify: Add up your taxable income for the four years prior to the current tax year; average it; then multiply the average by 133⅓%. If your current taxable income isn't at least \$3,000 higher, you can't use the new system at all.

Calculating the "income averaging" tax is no job for amateurs. Special forms are required, and the ins-and-outs of the mathematics are so complex that only an expert can wade through them. Moreover, some of the fine points of the law haven't been settled yet.

★ ★ ★

Trends worth watching:

Appliances: Judging by what the customers have been buying in the last several months, the preference for bigger refrigerators (14 cu. ft.) and freezers (20 cu. ft. chest types) continues to grow; color TV production this year should hit 2½ million at ever more attractive prices (note also that CBS will join the color broadcast parade in a major way this fall).

Housing: No letup in rising construction prices is in sight. Wages are the big lever, and—to a lesser extent—cost of materials (lumber, cement).

Travel: Whether you plan your vacation at home or abroad, make reservations just as early as possible. Americans will be on the move this year as never before. European travel, for example, will be up about 10%—despite the Government's pleas to keep dollars at home.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

THE BIG SHAKE-UP IN STATE GOVERNMENTS

(Continued from page 12)

In his sweeping decision, Chief Justice Earl Warren, joined by five of his colleagues, wrote: "Legislators represent people, not trees or acres. Legislators are elected by voters, not farms or cities or economic interests . . . To the extent that a citizen's right to vote is debased, he is that much less a citizen."

Three Justices—John Marshall Harlan, Potter Stewart and Tom C. Clark—dissented in some or all of the cases decided in 1964. Stewart and Clark, who had approved of the *Baker* decision, declared that the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment did indeed put limits on districting plans—but that an apportionment plan, to be acceptable, need only be "rational."

Said Stewart: "... the Court's Draconian pronouncement, which makes unconstitutional the legislatures of most of the 50 states, finds no support in the words of the Constitution, in any prior decision of this Court or in the 175-year history of the United States."

The 1962 *Baker* decision, though it came as a shock to the states, had caused scarcely a ripple of protest in the U.S. Congress. But the 1964 decisions stirred up a storm of criticism there.

Many Congressmen felt that the "federal analogy" was entirely reasonable and valid, and that within reasonable limits the states had a right, under the republican form of government, to apportion their legislatures as they wished.

There was special resentment expressed in Congress against the Colorado decision in view of the sweeping popular

vote for the "little federal plan" in that state.

The 1964 decisions gave new life to other criticisms of the Supreme Court. Southerners had claimed that in its earlier segregation decisions the Court was writing law, not interpreting it, and they held up the new reapportionment rulings as further evidence of their charge that the Court was usurping the role of the legislature. Meanwhile, Congressmen from other parts of the country were under pressure from their home state legislatures to help preserve existing legislative districts.

Congressional opponents of the Supreme Court decisions made an all-out effort late in 1964 to pass a stop-gap bill to slow down the impact of the courts' decrees. A measure actually removing all court authority in the apportionment field passed the House. But a filibuster by Senate liberals prevented any meaningful Congressional action on the issue.

Since Congress reconvened this past January, opponents of the Court's position have been concentrating on passage of a Constitutional Amendment which would permit a state to apportion one house of its legislature on non-population factors—like geography—provided such a move were approved by the people of the state at the polls.

This proposal, backed by Republican leaders in both houses and many Democrats, has also been endorsed by the American Bar Association.

In addition, numerous state legisla-

(Continued on next page)

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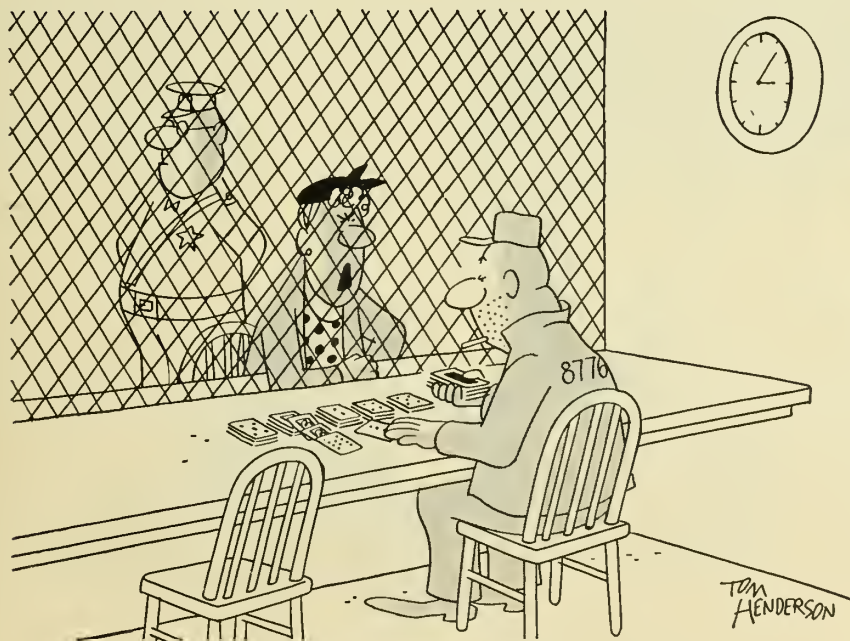
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"Are you listening to me?"

THE BIG SHAKE-UP IN STATE GOVERNMENTS

(Continued from page 39)

tures have petitioned Congress to call a constitutional convention—a procedure provided for in the Constitution but never yet employed—to consider an amendment on the reapportionment issue.

However, the political climate has become increasingly hostile to any change in the Supreme Court's decision. The 1964 elections resulted in liberal Democratic majorities in most of the state legislatures as well as Congress. The liberal Democrats, with their main power base in the cities, may be counted on to oppose any dilution of the court rulings.

Moreover, since courts have *already* forced more and more of the state legislatures to move onto a straight population basis, the new state legislatures, elected under the new plans, are unlikely to approve a constitutional amendment which would bring back the old order. A Congressional Quarterly survey showed that just in the interval between the 1964 Supreme Court decisions and the end of last year, new apportionment lawsuits were filed or actual reapportionment bills were passed in 33 states.

AT THE START of 1965, 24 of the 50 states were under court orders to reapportion before the next legislative elections. If you live in one of these states, you can count on your state being forced to approve new districts in 1965 or 1966: Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming.

In addition, early reapportionment action is also anticipated in Alaska, Arkansas, Georgia, Missouri, New Mexico, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Carolina and South Dakota.

Yet regardless of how irreversible opponents may find the trend, reapportionment is not as simple as it may seem, and the Court has not yet overcome Justice Frankfurter's warning that it deals with a "political thicket" and a "mathematical quagmire." While Washington attorney Charles S. Rhyne, who argued the *Baker* case, has lauded the decisions as "a correct application of the great principles which have made our nation and its system of government the greatest on earth," others see dire consequences and years of litigation ahead.

"The effect of these decisions should be obvious to even the most elementary student of history," says Rep. William M. McCulloch of Ohio. "The whole structure of our form of government shall be transformed and the unique system of

checks and balances undermined . . . There shall be substituted the dominance of mass rule." Critics like McCulloch fear that big city political bosses will be in a position to control entire state governments.

Even political analysts who are standing out of the line of fire see a host of new and difficult problems yet to arise.

For one thing, a careful study of representative government suggests that mere mathematical equality in the sizes of districts is no guarantee that a legislature represents a majority of the people.

Actually, all that it really takes to control a legislature is 51% of the vote in 51% of the districts. Thus, only 26% of the people could technically control a legislature—even with perfectly equal populated districts.

Thus, if a ruling party or group is clever enough, it can so arrange the districts that it is permanently locked into control. One of the tools most frequently used is the "gerrymander"—a legislative district weirdly shaped to embrace a voting majority for one party. But even without obvious gerrymandering, ruling cliques can maximize their strength far beyond their actual numbers. The Supreme Court will some day have to decide whether the complex reapportionment schemes of many states are in fact devices to deny the constitutional rights the Court seeks to protect.

Another problem is the multi-member district, often used to include an entire

metropolitan area. This device shows that politics is not simply a matter of country vs city. If a city entitled to 15 representatives runs them all at large from one big district, instead of carving the city up into 15 districts, the majority population of the entire city can elect all 15 representatives. Then major areas within the city, or substantial minority groups within it, can be deprived of any effective representation at all, even under the "one man—one vote" rule.

Another factor is the very complexity

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of representation. Whether carefully or casually drawn, legislative districts can either over- or under-represent important racial, religious, ethnic and economic groups. Inevitably, the groups which feel they have been mistreated are going to be appealing more and more for redress through the courts—and since the *Baker* case the courts are open to them.

Thus the current round of apportionment cases, all centered on relatively simple arguments about unequal populations, may simply be the prelude to years of extended litigation in which the courts will need the Wisdom of Solomon to decide what really adds up to "equal protection of the laws." THE END



"Well, then, if you won't give me a raise, I'm going to fold, mutilate and spindle my very next paycheck!"

HOW TO KEEP THE PEACE

DESIGN FOR SURVIVAL, by General Thomas S. Power (USAF, Ret.), with Albert A. Arnheim. COWARD-MCCANN, INC., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$5.

The formula for survival set forth by General Power in his book is an uncomplicated one: Be strong and stay strong.

Recently retired after 37 years in the Air Force, the last seven spent as Commander in Chief of the Strategic Air Command, General Power knows whereof he speaks. His views are sometimes surprising, chiefly because they refute many of today's accepted clichés for getting along with our enemies.

General Power sees Russia's Soviet leadership as irrevocably committed to the elimination of capitalism and to the establishment of a communist dictatorship throughout the world. He believes that the Soviets view the United States as the chief obstacle to achieving their objective and that though they pretend to sincerely believe our two varying ideologies can coexist, they are seeking by every means short of outright nuclear war to destroy us. If they find that they cannot destroy us using present methods, they *will* risk nuclear war. Though General Power does not believe that the great masses of the Russian people want war any more than we do, he is convinced they would



Gen. Thomas S. Power

support their leaders if war should come.

Despite his views, General Power is far from hopeless about the chances for peace. Peace and the means to keep it are, in fact, the main themes of his book. Having presented the challenge, he then goes on to detail what we must and must not do if we are to successfully meet it. We must never disarm; we must not lose our national sovereignty to an international body; we must remain strong; we must let our enemies know we are strong and know that, if necessary, we will commit our strength to war.

It is General Power's conviction that de-

spite the high cost in human lives, the Soviets would go to war if they believed they would gain more than they would lose. It is up to us, therefore, to prove through our military preparedness and policy of "persuasive deterrence" that they will not gain territorially from war, nor will they be able to spread their communist doctrine by means of war. Only then can we be certain of peace.

Digressing from the subject of military preparedness, General Power offers his views on: communications, how the communications media serves us in three vital areas of military deterrence; civil defense, a plan for making our present civil defense program more effective; nuclear missiles, the myth of nuclear missiles as the ultimate weapon (a more awesome, destructive one will someday be developed, making nuclear missiles conventional and eventually obsolete); military professionalism, the need for and best ways to go about developing our military into a truly professional force, reorganized for greater effectiveness.

In an important chapter on space, General Power takes issue with those who say space must be used only for peaceful purposes and oppose plans for military use. It is his view that despite our desire to reserve space for peaceful pursuits, the United States must take whatever precautions are necessary to protect itself against any threat from or in space.

In his book, General Power has given solutions and answers to many of the major military problems of the day. They appear to offer us a way out of the wilderness.

CSH

OUR OWN GUERRILLAS

THE GREEN BERETS, fictionalized truth by Robin Moore. CROWN PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK, N.Y., \$4.95.

The bulk of "The Green Berets" is so important that it is a pity that Mr. Moore included some GI four-letter words and some fictional torrid love scenes. They don't belong with the rest.

Once in a lifetime can you read a book like this—the authentic inside story of something that's happening as you read it. The Green Berets are the Army's Special Forces—our specially trained guerrilla and anti-guerrilla professional soldiers, a corps that has been in existence since 1952. Recently expanded, it now has had more than five years of sometimes open and sometimes secret action in Southeast Asia and elsewhere. Much has been written about the Green Berets, and much has been written about the war in Vietnam. But no writer thus far has been able to bring you as close to the reality as Robin Moore—for a very good reason. In everything but fact, he is a Green Beret. To write this book Moore



graduated from paratroop school as a civilian, then trained with the Special Forces and went to Vietnam with them. Because he personally was attacked by the Viet Cong, Moore joined the battle. His book is written as "fiction." Readers will be glad of that. If he were to have written it as fact, national security would not have permitted its publication. By playing with the names of people and places, but sticking to the unvarnished truth of the war and the men who fight it, he has produced the "most inside" story yet of modern guerrilla warfare. An eye-opener about things happening right now.

RBP

The Bountiful Sea, by Seabrook Hull. PRENTICE-HALL, INC., ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N.J., \$6.95.

A fascinating account of man's historic and present-day efforts to uncover the mysteries of the sea.

Hart's Guide to New York City, by Harold H. Hart. HART PUB. CO., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$7.95.

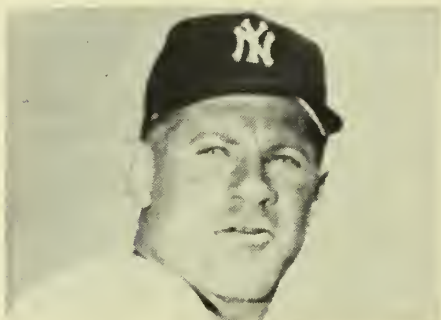
Just about everything you need or want to know about getting around in New York City and its environs, including an indexed map section which makes finding your way on the subway or locating house numbers as easy as opening this book.

Great Moments in Sport, by Howard Cosell. MACFADDEN-BARTELL PUB., NEW YORK, N.Y., paperback, 50¢.

Sporting events and incidents that made athletic history are recaptured in thumbnail sketches.

Books that are in print can usually be purchased at local bookstores, or ordered through them if not in stock. Readers who may wish to order books directly from publishers can obtain publishers addresses from their bookstores. We regret that we do not have a reader service staff, and can only return to the senders requests to purchase books that are sent to this magazine. EDITORS

If you want to STOP SMOKING here's how!



by Whitey Ford

The famous Major League pitcher who holds the most World Series records tells what happened when he decided smoking was not good for his physical fitness.

I talked to my doctor about smoking and he advised me to quit. I did. But it was hard. Then I heard about a little pill called Bantron. I was surprised to find that it helped a lot to keep me from smoking. Now, when I feel like relapsing, I just take Bantron instead.

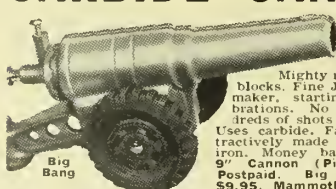
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JOHN F. KENNEDY'S FRIENDLY ENEMY

(Continued from page 17)

own safety we had to get out of the area of American air supremacy before daylight."

A few months later, wracked by a persistent cough, Hanami was relieved of his command and he returned to Japan for medical care. (Soon afterward the *Amagiri* hit a mine and sank. Only 54 men were saved from the crew of 256.) Hanami was hospitalized nearly a year. The end of the war found him in charge of the torpedo school at Yokosuka Naval Base not far from Tokyo.

Two months after the surrender, Hanami returned to his family home. Retired as a commander in a Navy that no longer existed, Hanami and his wife, Chizuko, worked like ordinary peasants to till the five acres of farmland left to them after the national land reform program broke up estates. He still was not well, "but we had to eat," he said. Seven years later came Hosono's letter.

In 1953, Hanami no longer thought he would get an answer from Congressman Kennedy. Then, one winter day, the postman delivered a letter from the United States. Hanami took a deep breath and opened it carefully. It was in English, typewritten on stationery of the United States Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, dated February 18, 1953. Hanami speaks little English but can read it passably well. He read:

"Dear Commander:

"I hope you will excuse my delay in replying to your very kind and generous letter of Sept. 15. I was involved at the time in a most intensive political campaign and I have recently been attempting to get settled in my new task.

"Your letter was most helpful and we

released it to the press with very beneficial results and I think it helped build good will between our two countries. I am taking the liberty of forwarding to you an autographed picture and an article which appeared in *The Reader's Digest*, August 1944, written by John Hersey describing the incidents that occurred after the *Amagiri* sunk [sic] us, which you might find of interest.

"It is my great hope to have an opportunity to visit Japan again and if so, I will look forward to having a chance to talk with you. I think it most important that the relations between Japan and the United States remain firm and strong for our own mutual security. I intend to work as Senator toward that end. I would be very glad to hear from you on any occasion when you might have thoughts that might be of interest.

"With many thanks again for your courtesies and best wishes for your future success.

"Cordially,
"John F. Kennedy"

The photograph was autographed: "To Commander Hanami, late enemy and friend found. With every good wish. John F. Kennedy, U.S. Senator, Massachusetts."

Hanami has had both the letter and portrait enlarged and mounted on sheets of plywood. He showed them to me, as well as the bronze presidential inauguration medal that Kennedy sent him in 1961. The medal is kept in a glass case with other treasured mementoes.

Despite Senator Kennedy's invitation to write "on any occasion when you might have thoughts that might be of interest," Hanami felt his limitations and steered away from serious comment.



"Hold it! I don't have Blue Cross!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

There were, however, a number of personal communications. When he read about Kennedy's marriage, Hanami sent his congratulations. While Kennedy was hospitalized for his back operation, Hanami wrote again. Each was acknowledged by a warm note. At Christmas, even though Hanami is a Buddhist, they exchanged greetings.

Meanwhile, Hanami also entered public service. In 1954 he was elected councilman of Shiokawa, which is actually a collection of villages with a combined population of 13,000. He served on the council until he was elected mayor in 1962, running "because my friends pressured me to" after the incumbent mayor died. His problems are not unlike those of small-town mayors in the United States—road improvement, a more adequate water supply, flood control on the stream that runs through the community, a more efficient administration. The job takes all his time and today a hired man looks after the Hanami farm.

Gradually, Hanami began to feel a personal if distant affinity for the American he had never met. He watched Kennedy's political progress with great interest. Shortly after Kennedy was nominated for the presidency in 1960, Hanami and three former officers from the *Amagiri* held a reunion in Tokyo. They composed a good-luck poem in Japanese tradition, signed their names to it and dispatched it to Kennedy with ex-Ensign Fujio Onozeki, the paymaster, who was going to the United States on business. Kennedy was in the final weeks of a demanding campaign, but he made time to receive Onozeki in Washington and send his regards to Hanami.

On election night Hanami stayed at his television set until Kennedy's victory was assured, then dispatched a congratulatory cable. Hanami, too, received telegrams of congratulations—from *Amagiri* shipmates and others who had come to regard him as a "friend" of the American President-elect.

A week before Kennedy's inauguration, 15 former *Amagiri* crewmen met in Tokyo for dinner. They toasted Kennedy's good health in rice wine and autographed a ceremonial scroll which Gunji Hosono next day took to Washington. Hosono was invited to the President's reviewing stand during the inaugural parade, and later he delivered the scroll at the White House.

Noon of November 22, 1963, when President Kennedy was shot in Dallas, was early the morning of November 23 in Japan. Hanami was awakened by a telephone call from a neighbor.

"I have terrible news," the man cried. "Your friend, the American President, has been assassinated."

"Nonsense," grumbled Hanami, un-

happy at being disturbed. "How do you know?"

"I stayed up to watch the first television program from the United States relayed by satellite. The program was interrupted for a news flash."

"I don't believe it," Hanami retorted. "Assassinations may occur in some countries, but not in the United States." Complaining because his rest had been interrupted, and this was to be the day of the harvest festival, he hung up.

Hanami had scarcely returned to bed when the telephone rang again. A reporter was calling with news of Kennedy's death and a request for comment.

Suddenly Hanami felt very much alone. He felt, he said, that the loss of President Kennedy was the entire world's loss.

"Who will lead the world to peace?" he asked himself before he answered the reporter. "What will happen to all of us?"

He remembers three other thoughts that raced through his mind.

Somewhere, he had read that Kennedy had planned to visit Japan that November, but for some reason had changed his mind. If only the President had come, his life might have been spared, Hanami thought. His second recollection is of an agonizing stab of compassion for Mrs. Kennedy and her children.

And he experienced *zannen*—a Japanese expression which defies direct translation, but carries overtones of pity, chagrin and disappointment—that the life which had been spared by a few feet in war should be taken by a margin of inches by an assassin in peace.

NEIGHBORS called at Hanami's home next day with condolences, as though a member of his own family had met death. In the next town, services were held at a Christian mission. Hanami attended and bowed his head in prayer together with villagers who knew the American President only by name. A few days later Hanami took the train to Tokyo. Along with thousands of other Japanese he paid his respects at the United States Embassy and attended memorial rites.

On the long ride home, he told me, he made a silent resolve: In his small corner he would do his best for his people, just as John F. Kennedy had done for the world.

Chance had brought them close in combat. But it was Kennedy's warmly human curiosity that enabled two naval officers who had put down their arms—one to eke out a livelihood in defeat as a rice farmer, the other to embark on a political road that led to martyrdom—to experience a relationship based on mutual respect. The President would have liked Kohei Hanami. But it was indeed *zannen*. They never met. THE END

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HITLER'S ARCTIC RAIDER

(Continued from page 24)

brought the badly-needed ships into Archangel on September 16, 1915.

Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, made the third passage, also from east to west, in the schooner *Maud* and it took even longer. He arrived in 1920 after two winters and two summers en route.

Soviet authorities then began to study and map the Arctic. Among other things, they devised a "ball" scale for measuring floating ice similar to the Mohs scale used to measure the hardness of gems. Accordingly, 1-to-3-ball ice is ice that can be navigated without loss of speed; 4-to-6-ball ice is cut-up ice that can be traversed slowly; 7-to-8-ball ice can be navigated with the aid of an icebreaker; 9-to-10-ball ice is ice completely covering the surface and is navigable, if at all, only with icebreakers.

IN 1932, RUSSIA made history when she sent a ship—the icebreaker *Sibirskov*—from Murmansk to Vladivostok through the Arctic in one season. In 1934, the icebreaker *Litke* made the same voyage in one summer, and the next year two cargo ships sailed from Vladivostok to Murmansk in a little over ten weeks. The Soviet Union then began construction of icebreakers heavy enough to climb up on ice and smash it by sheer weight rather than pushing it aside as formerly. It was announced that regular shipping schedules would be maintained through the Northern Sea Route by 1939.

This was not accomplished, but activ-

ity was so advanced that Captain von Baumbach, the German Naval attaché in Moscow, thought at once of the Northern Sea Route when Germany and Russia signed their pact and WW2 began. He first proposed that some of the 35 German merchant ships stranded in the Pacific by the outbreak of war be returned by way of the Arctic. These were deep draft ocean-going ships and the idea was abandoned when it was reported that parts of the route were little more than 20 feet deep.

Von Baumbach then proposed that several shallow draft commerce raiders be sent to the Pacific through the Arctic, a distance of only 6,000 miles as compared with 14,000 miles by way of the Cape of Good Hope. The Russians temporized. No foreign warship had ever sailed the route. The British Intelligence Service, as it eventually did, might learn of the voyage, and the Russians wanted to preserve at least the appearance of neutrality. These scruples vanished, however, when the Germans occupied Norway in April 1940. Thus was born *Komet* and Operation *Sudsee*.

Of the available German naval personnel, Capt. Robert Eyssen appeared the best commander for the project. A few years before he had sailed into the Arctic as captain of a German survey ship that chartered Greenland and Iceland. As a youth he had served on the German minelayer, *Meteor*, off Archangel during WW1, possibly the first war operation in the Arctic. In addition, he was one of the few German Navy officers

who was a Nazi. There was no question of his selection.

With the Germans holding Norway, *Komet* was in little danger of detection on the first stage of her voyage. Nevertheless, she adopted the identity of the Russian ship *Deynev* and flew the flag of the Soviet Union as she pushed around the North Cape. Plans called for her meeting the Russians off Vaigach Island on the eastern edge of the Barents Sea on July 15.

"Abnormal ice conditions make passage impossible before August," advised the Russians by radio. "Await instructions."

For weeks *Komet* waited at first one anchorage and then another in the vicinity. It was August 13 before new orders came.

"Russians request ship go directly to Matochkin Shar where icebreaker *Lenin* is waiting with instructions and navigational equipment," radioed Berlin. "Situation not unfavorable but speed essential."

MATOKHIN SHAR is a strait connecting the Barents Sea with the more dangerous Kara Sea to the east. *Komet* got under way at once and next morning picked up two Russian ice pilots who had been left by the *Lenin* at a small settlement at the western entrance to the strait. This was clear of ice as was the western Kara Sea, and, hopeful of making up lost time, Captain Eyssen pressed forward. After logging 160 miles on August 15, he was confronted with thick ice as far ahead as it was possible to see. *Komet* was ordered back to Matochkin. Three days later, Captain Eyssen again received a go-ahead.

Ice was again encountered but it was now soft and broken. For a time, *Komet* was entirely surrounded by it, but after two hours she gained open water and continued northeastward across the Kara Sea. At the eastern end she was joined by the *Lenin*, an old but powerful icebreaker built in England during WW1, for the passage of Vilkitsky Strait, north of Cape Chelyuskin, the most northerly and usually the most difficult portion of the entire route.

There was little need for the *Lenin*'s power as she and *Komet* passed Cape Chelyuskin just after midnight on August 16.

"A wonderful trip through Vilkitsky Strait, which is reputed to be so badly endangered by ice," wrote Captain Eyssen in his log. "Blue sky, a half moon, midnight sun—everything there except the ice."

At the eastern end of the strait, the icebreaker *Stalin*, a powerful 11,000-ton ship equipped with aircraft and every modern navigational device, was waiting to take *Komet* through the ice field in



"I have to fly to the coast. Call the airlines and find out what's playing."

the Laptev Sea that stretched ahead. Though it was 6 a.m., the captain of the *Stalin* invited Eyssen and the captain of the *Lenin* aboard for a conference and vodka party. After four hours of robust conviviality, the likes of which Eyssen had never seen before, the *Lenin* turned back and the *Stalin* started east along the edge of the ice with *Komet* following.

"Then *Stalin* turned directly into the ice," Captain Eyssen noted with admiration, "feeling her way through it and taking advantage of every weak spot. It is highly interesting and instructive to see the sureness and skill with which the ice-breakers detect favorable spots. They recognize them by the color of the ice.

"As predicted, the ice coverage was up to 8 ball. At first we were getting through quite well. But the weather turned foggy. . . The position of the ice-breaker could be made out only by its foghorn signals, but the Russian ship was pumping bilge-oil and thus left an oily track which could be easily seen on the calm water. Only once did we really get stuck."

The ice became thin and the weather clear by August 28 and *Stalin* turned back. *Komet* was now in the territory of the icebreaker *Malygin*. As the *Malygin* could make only 10 knots against *Komet's* 14 knots and the sea was clear, Captain Eyssen elected to follow the Russian instructions alone. With only the aid of *Malygin's* echo-sounding equipment, *Komet* passed safely that part of the Arctic in which Commander G. W. De Long of the U.S. Navy and his ill-fated *Jeannette* came to grief.

Ice became thicker in the East Siberian Sea. Snow flurries, wintry gales and inaccurate charts of the coast line hampered Captain Eyssen but, on August 30, he met the icebreaker *Lazar Kaganovich* which led him through the increasingly heavy ice.

The ice finally reached 9-ball thickness and several times the *Komet* became stuck. Only by repeated runs was *Kaganovich* able to free *Komet* and make a path for her. On August 31, the ships advanced barely 60 miles.

NEXT DAY BROUGHT comparatively clear water but bad news for Captain Eyssen. The commander of *Kaganovich* informed him that Moscow had just ordered him to take *Komet* back to the west because at Bering Strait, now only 400 miles ahead, American whaling ships had been sighted.

Captain Eyssen firmly refused to turn back, and the Russian commander agreed to continue eastward to Aion Island and await further instructions. On arriving there, September 2, the captains conferred again and the German gave the Russian a formal document acknowledging his information but ending:

"Having authority to act according to my best judgment . . . I shall continue east and take full responsibility for all consequences."

The Russian pilots left *Komet* the next day and Captain Eyssen moved his ship eastward with little or no hindrance from the ice.

Following the coast line, *Komet* crossed the Arctic Circle on September 2 and passed through Bering Strait into the Bering Sea, west of Alaska. The next day she anchored in the Gulf of Anadyr. She had become the first non-Russian warship ever to make the Northeast Passage. In traveling the 3,300 miles from Matochkin Shar in 23 days, she had cut three days off the Russian record for the distance, despite several days spent at anchor. She still had 1,700 tons of fuel, enough for eight months cruising.

A heavy typhoon greeted *Komet*, now sailing as the Russian ship *Deynev*, as she passed into the Pacific on the night of September 9. The ship survived the mountainous seas and raging wind but these presaged a frustrating period for Captain Eyssen. He encountered only Japanese shipping and, on October 2, the *Komet's* seaplane smashed in landing and was useless thereafter.

Following radio orders from Berlin, *Komet*, on October 18, met the German raider *Orion* and two supply ships at Lamotrek Atoll in the Carolines. Supplies were replenished and *Komet* was given a new disguise, that of the Japanese freighter *Manyo Maru*. The two raiders and one supply vessel, the *Kulmerland*, began to prow together but ships were scarce.

"We have now been in service for five months, and still no success," noted Captain Eyssen in his log.

A ship was overtaken on November 3 but it proved to be the American *City of Elwood*, and as the United States was not yet at war, she had to be allowed to proceed. "That is not a gratifying beginning," commented Captain Eyssen. He wanted to attack Nauru Island, an important phosphate source, but the captain of the *Orion* preferred to pursue ships.

The initial prize was the *Holmwood*, a New Zealand steamer of only 546 tons carrying sheep from the Kermadec Islands to New Zealand. The raiders sank her with gunfire on November 25, after removing the crew and the sheep. The Germans soon made mutton of the latter.

A big ship blundered into the raiders two nights later. At 3:40 a.m. the alarm buzzers sounded on the *Komet* and *Orion*. At the same time, the oncoming ship altered course and increased her speed. As the *Komet* signaled "stop,"

(Continued on next page)

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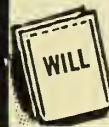


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HITLER'S ARCTIC RAIDER

(Continued from page 45)

the unknown broadcast QQQQ—"suspicious vessel sighted." Both German ships opened fire and the victim radioed RRRR—"attacked by enemy raider."

For ten minutes, the Germans furiously shelled the victim until she radioed that there were women aboard. The hapless craft was the *Rangitane*, a 16,700-ton liner of the New Zealand Shipping Company. She carried a cargo of frozen meat, wool and dairy products, a crew of 200, and 111 passengers, including 36 women. Most of the latter were returning to England after escorting British refugee children to Australia.

FIVE PASSENGERS, including three women, were killed by the shelling and several, among them a woman who died on the *Orion* next day, were wounded. Two stewardesses and three engine-room hands were killed and five other crew members were wounded. The *Rangitane* was afire and listing. The Germans lowered a dozen boats, removed the survivors and then sank her with a torpedo.

Only a nine-mile oil slick and a few bits of wreckage remained when the New Zealand cruiser *Achilles*, dispatched in response to the radio messages, reached the scene a few hours later. The *Achilles* had been one of the three cruisers that defeated the German pocket battleship *Admiral Graf Spee* the previous year.

The two raiders and their supply ship meanwhile proceeded northward and redistributed their prisoners. All the women and children were transferred to the *Kulmerland*. With no vessels in sight, Captain Eyssen induced the commander of the *Orion* to raid the shipping around Nauru Island.

The 4,400-ton Australian phosphate ship *Triona* was overtaken on December 5 and sunk by torpedo after removal of passengers and crew. Near Nauru, four ships were found the next day and all sunk after removal of the crews.

Because she sent a radio warning, one of the vessels, the New Zealand motorship *Komata*, was shelled and both the captain and second officer wounded, the latter fatally. Captain Eyssen apologized for this, but said, "... a British warship would have done the same."

Bad weather prevented an attack then on Nauru and the three German ships proceeded on December 21 to lonely Emirau Island, where they landed their prisoners. The *Orion* did not free her captured merchant seamen, but the *Komet* did and Eyssen was criticized by his superiors for so doing.

Now the German ships separated, the *Kulmerland* to return to Japan, the *Orion* to overhaul at Lamotrek Atoll and the *Komet* to shell the loading piers at Nauru Island.

Suddenly at dawn on December 27, Captain Eyssen broke radio silence to warn the inhabitants of Nauru away from the harbor installations and ordered them to send no messages. Resistance was impossible and the *Komet* poured shells into the elaborate steel loading equipment. Fuel tanks went up in flames. A shell made a direct hit on a big cantilever loading structure and it collapsed on the reef. The bombardment continued for an hour and a half but with no loss of life. *Komet* then departed and resumed her Japanese disguise, this time that of the motorship *Ryoku Maru* of Osaka.

The attack on Nauru had wide reper-

cussions. There were no phosphate shipments for ten weeks. New Zealand and Australia diverted considerable air and sea forces to seek the raider. Newspapers suggested that Count Luckner, the WWI raider, was at sea. Tokyo registered a protest with Berlin over the exploit. A lot of the phosphate destroyed at Nauru had been destined for Japan. In consequence of these developments, Berlin ordered Captain Eyssen to take his ship to the Indian Ocean and at the same time promoted him to Rear Admiral.

To evade detection, Admiral Eyssen took *Komet* south to below the Antarctic Circle before turning west along the ice edge of the Ross Sea. "Although the ice is dense," he wrote in the ship's log, "it does not constitute the same danger or obstacle as that of the Arctic ... Antarctic ice is softer and more brittle." He also noted that it cleared the barnacles from the bottom of *Komet* as effectively as a drydock scraping.

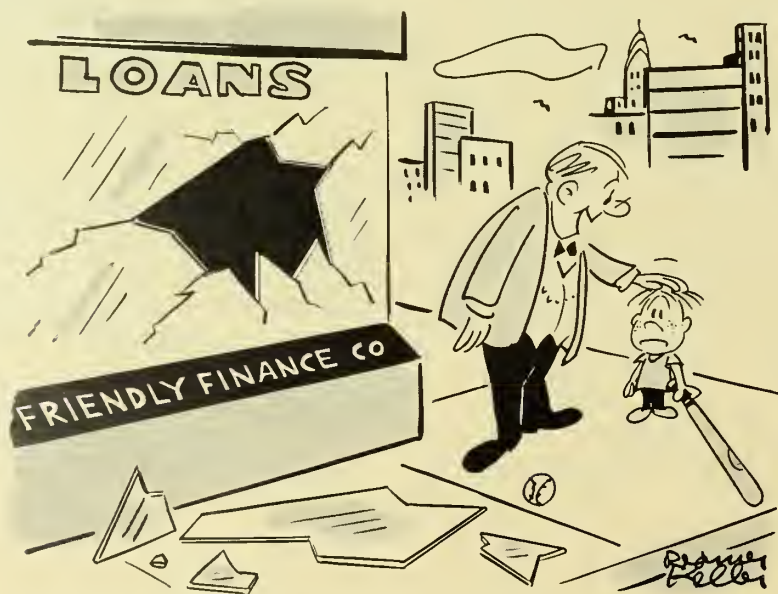
AFTER PICKING up supplies from a whaling station on Grave Island, the *Komet* moved up into the Indian Ocean. For six weeks she cruised west of Australia without sighting a ship. Though censorship had suppressed news of many of the sinkings, operations of the German pocket battleship *Admiral Scheer* and three disguised merchant raiders by this time had swept unprotected shipping from the Indian Ocean. The raider *Pinguin* alone had captured an entire Norwegian whaling fleet in a raid into the Antarctic. The large factory of mother ships, a tanker and ten small whale catchers were sent into Occupied France. *Pinguin* had retained one of the whale-killer boats as a tender and given her the name *Adjutant*.

When the British cruiser *Cornwall* finally caught and sank the *Pinguin*, the *Komet* took over the *Adjutant* to use as a mine layer. The 350-ton craft successfully laid 15 mines at night off the New Zealand ports of Lyttleton and Wellington, and escaped even after being caught in a searchlight beam. At least one minesweeper was sunk by the mines. The *Komet* met the *Adjutant* again on July 1 in the Pacific and, as the whale-killer boat's engines were failing, took her crew aboard and scuttled her.

At sea now for more than a year, *Komet* received fuel and provisions in July from the supply ship *Anneliese Essberger* and cruised with her in the Pacific almost to the South American coast. The supply ship then returned to Germany and Admiral Eyssen steered the *Komet* toward the Galapagos Islands.

There he found the 5,000-ton British motorship *Australind*, the first enemy ship seen in seven months. When she failed to stop, began to send radio mes-

(Continued on page 48)



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HITLER'S ARCTIC RAIDER

(Continued from page 46)

sages and undertook to man her rear gun, the *Komet* shelled her murderously. She then surrendered and was sunk by explosives.

The 7,300-ton Dutch motorship *Kota Nopan* was captured on August 17. She was loaded with valuable crude rubber, tin, and manganese ore. Eyssen put a German crew aboard and took her with him. The old, 9,000-ton, British steamer *Devon* was captured and sunk on August 19.

Admiral Eyssen radioed Berlin of his capture of the *Kota Nopan* with her valuable cargo and recommended sending her to Germany if the necessary fuel could be obtained. Accordingly, the supply ship *Munsterland* was sent out from Yokohama — another instance of Japanese aid to the Germans. The raider and her prize were ordered to meet her in mid-Pacific.

There at a lonely rendezvous in mid-ocean, halfway between Australia and the South American coast, Eyssen's ships met *Munsterland* and also the raider *Atlantis*. The supply ship refueled the three vessels and relieved them of their prisoners. *Komet* then changed her identity to that of the Portuguese freighter *S. Thome* of Lisbon and started home with her prize.

The raider and her prize passed around Cape Horn into the Atlantic on October 12. *Kota Nopan* was sent ahead and reached France safely early in November.

Off Africa, *Komet* met two submarines which escorted her to Spanish waters. Under the protection of German planes, she reached Cherbourg on November 21. Escorted by torpedo boats, she slipped through the English Channel a few days later and, despite attacks by British planes and motor torpedo boats, reached Hamburg on November 30, 1941.

She had been at sea 516 days and, partly in company with the *Orion*, had captured or destroyed ten enemy ships. She had circled the world. Her 87,000-mile voyage had taken her into both the Arctic and Antarctic and she had crossed the Equator eight times.

After a lengthy refit, and short training cruises in the Baltic, *Komet* put to sea again with a different commander and crew. Her voyage this time was neither long nor fortunate. The British, warned in advance by aerial reconnaissance and perhaps by word from their secret agents, were waiting. A host of British motor torpedo boats pounced on the *Komet* shortly after midnight on October 14, 1943, as she was approaching the English Channel and sank her despite her heavy escort of E-boats and patrol craft.

The commanders of *Atlantis*, *Kormoran* and several other German raiders survived the war and, in many cases, have described their cruises of their ships to British and American Navy personnel. Efforts to locate Admiral Eyssen, however, have been fruitless. He is believed to be either in the Russian zone, or, more likely, as his Nazi beliefs were hardly compatible with communism, to have been killed in the closing days of the war.

No foreign officer has since seen the Northern Sea Route as he did, but it is certain that the Russians have developed it tremendously with more icebreakers, more airplanes, more weather stations, and may have deepened the shallow portions with dredges.

"Jane's Fighting Ships," the authoritative British Naval annual, has expressed the belief that most of the Russian fleet at Vladivostok had reached there from Europe by way of the Arctic. A French Naval publication, "La Revue Maritime," reports the Russians now use the Northern Sea Route from April to September.

ACCORDING TO A 1951 discussion in the "U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings" by Dr. Anthony E. Sokol, a former Naval intelligence officer, the voyage of the *Komet* "... has an importance far beyond mere historical interests."

"It calls attention," asserted Dr. Sokol, "to the opening of a new highroad of naval and maritime traffic which may well bring about a basic change in the strategic situation prevailing in the Pacific. Not only does that route offer a possibility to the Soviet Union of shifting her naval power from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and vice versa, at will, and with greater security than our ships in the Panama Canal enjoy; it also enables her to send large quantities of supplies back and forth."

"Realizing this ... makes it imperative for this country to think of ways of cutting the flow of ships along this sea lane in case of war. Naturally, the best opportunity to do so is offered by the bottleneck of the Bering Strait. ... But only careful preparation will enable the United States to take the initiative. If everything is left to the last minute, the chances are that the Russians will get ahead and occupy the Alaskan coast opposite Siberia."

"Once they are entrenched there, it would probably be extremely difficult to dislocate them again, as they are more used to, and possibly better equipped for, Arctic warfare than any other country. It is therefore to be hoped that the voyage of the *Komet* will serve as a warning and open American eyes to possibilities that were almost undreamed of a decade ago."

THE END

THE LIFE AND LEGEND OF STEPHEN FOSTER

(Continued from page 23)

Pittsburgh's Trinity Church. Henry Kleber, Stephen's old friend, was in charge of the funeral music and sang "Vita! spark of heavenly flame, quit, oh, quit this mortal frame" to an air from the oratorio "Joseph and His Brethren." Stephen was buried beside his father while, at the gate of the Allegheny cemetery, the citizen's brass band played *Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming* and *Old Folks at Home*.

Several of Foster's songs, including *Beautiful Dreamer*, were first published after his death. Biographical tributes and collections of Foster songs began to appear. When the original copyrights expired, Jane, Marion and Morrison Foster

Porter have collected far more in a single year than poor Foster collected in his whole life! A.S.C.A.P. members a few years ago gave Bellevue Hospital a commemorative plaque honoring Foster. A group of famous Americans sang Foster songs at the presentation in the hospital where Foster died. Considering A.S.C.A.P.'s devotion to Foster, it was ironical that broadcasters disputing the organization's royalties in 1939-1941 glutted the air waves with *Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair*, rather than play A.S.C.A.P. music.

The late Josiah Kirby Lilly Sr., Indianapolis manufacturer, became interested in Stephen Foster in 1931. Shortly before Lilly retired from the family pharmaceutical business, he played a record of Foster songs and remarked how, as a boy in Greencastle, Ind., he had enjoyed hearing DePauw students sing the same songs on spring evenings. His son, J. K. Jr., a famous collector of books and manuscripts, suggested that his father collect Stephen Foster memorabilia. He began to do so with the same energy and ingenuity that his company had displayed in purifying and introducing life-saving insulin a few years earlier.

Lilly gave the name Foster Hall to a building on his estate housing a pipe organ. There he collected all sorts of first editions and relics of the composer. He acquired the purse that Foster had when he died in Bellevue Hospital. He published a "Foster Hall Bulletin" and for a time had ten people seeking and researching material for him. He became a friend of Foster's granddaughter, Mrs. Jessie Welch Rose of Pittsburgh, and of his niece, Mrs. Evelyn Foster Morne- weck, then of Detroit and later of Stuart, Fla. He bought a huge collection of Foster sheet music from Francis Driscoll of Brookline, Mass., and employed Fletcher Hodges, a Harvard graduate (then a Bobbs-Merrill editor in Indianapolis) to catalog it.

What red-haired Hodges thought would be a task of a few weeks became his life work. Lilly and he reprinted Foster first editions for libraries and gave Foster songbooks to schools. They joined A.S.C.A.P. and other admirers of the composer in seeking honors for him. In 1935, Florida adopted *Old Folks at Home* as its state song. In 1940, Foster's picture appeared on the 1¢ U.S. postage stamp of the "famous composer" commemorative series. It went on sale first in Kentucky, which had made *My Old Kentucky Home* its state song in 1928, and 651,146 stamps were sold at Bardstown the first day. Kentucky exhibited

(Continued on next page)

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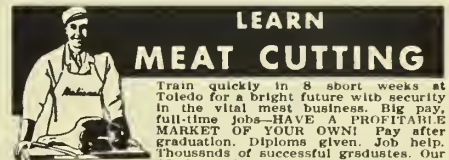


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regained and renewed them. Jane married Matthew D. Wiley and lived until 1903 but was always loyal to the memory of Stephen. Late in life when her granddaughter asked about him, she simply replied, "He was the most wonderful man who ever lived."

When the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers was organized in 1914, it was with the frank aim that no modern composer should die as poor as Stephen Foster. The late John Tasker Howard, a secretary and director of A.S.C.A.P. wrote "Stephen Foster, America's Troubadour," the most detailed biography of the composer. According to this 1934 book, Foster received \$15,091.08 in royalties in his ten and a half most productive years. His heirs collected \$4,199.24 later for a total of \$19,290.32. While the purchasing power of money was greater in those days, everybody agrees that this was too little reward for a composer of Foster's genius.

In a case brought by A.S.C.A.P., the late U.S. Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes upheld a 1909 copyright law and composers are now entitled to collect each time one of their works is played for profit. Composers like Irving Berlin, Richard Rodgers and Cole

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THE LIFE AND LEGEND OF STEPHEN FOSTER

(Continued from page 49)

a portrait of Foster by Howard Chandler Christy at the 1939 New York World's Fair. Foster is the only composer with two state songs to his credit.

In 1941, he became the first composer in New York University's Hall of Fame. At the ceremonies, 15 Foster relatives, including his granddaughter, Mrs. Rose, heard Lilly, Dr. William Lyon Phelps, Sigmund Spaeth and others eulogize Foster's memory. Rose Bampton, Metropolitan Opera star, sang *Nelly Bly*; *Sweetly She Sleeps*, *My Alice Fair*; *The Merry, Merry Month of May*, and *Some Folks*. It was one of the happiest days of Lilly's life. He presented his collection to the University of Pittsburgh, in the city of Foster's birth, and arranged for Hodges to be its curator. There it attracts thousands of visitors. Before his death in 1948, Lilly spent more than \$1 million on Stephen Foster's works, relics and in his memory—\$500,000 of it for the Gothic chapel housing the collection on the Pittsburgh campus.

FLORIDA opened a beautiful 243-acre Stephen Foster Memorial in 1950 "way down upon the Suwanee river" at White Springs, Fla., and has since spent more than \$1.5 million on the place. The Stephen Foster Memorial Commission, a state agency, directs its affairs and it has attracted more than 3 million visitors. At the center is the Stephen Foster Memorial Museum, currently directed by Foster L. Barnes. Appropriately on display is the desk at which the composer completed his famous song about the Suwanee. His niece, Mrs. Morneweck, now a resident of Florida, supplied this.

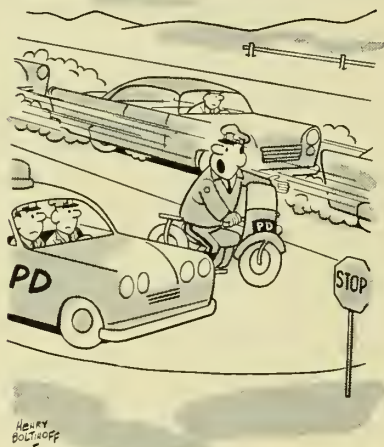
Nearby is a 200-foot, 97-bell carillon tower, one of the tallest in the world, which sends Foster's music over the countryside four times a day. The Florida and National Federations of Music Clubs, A.S.C.A.P. and other organizations support several annual events there. These include a Florida Folk Festival in May; a Stephen Foster Memorial Week on the anniversary of his death in January, and *Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair* auditions in February. In these, Florida girls wearing 1854 costumes compete for scholarships. Joyce Ann Graham of St. Petersburg, a 20-year-old soprano who is a student at Florida State University, is the 1965 "Jeanie."

Another new and interesting project is "The Stephen Foster Story," a summer operetta presented annually since 1959 by the Stephen Foster Drama Association, under the direction of Jay Wiloughby, at Bardstown, Ky. It is staged near the old mansion of Judge John Rowan, which the state of Kentucky has

owned since 1922 and maintains as "My Old Kentucky Home." It is visited by thousands of tourists.

Why have Stephen Foster's melodies been so popular, especially with soldiers? His appeal is delicate and fragile, "floating like a vapor on the soft summer air." It baffles many long-hair music critics and they give him little space in their books. The answer is in the hearts of Americans.

His music and words combined in



"There's a lot of speeders, Sarge, but I just can't get on the highway!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

mood to make him a creative genius of songs that strike chords to awaken sentiments and simple pleasures that are common to mankind. He wrote of the heart, of love, of innocent liveliness, of dear friends and families and fond, wistful memories. Sadness was there, roaming all up and down this whole creation.

Sprightliness too, going to California with a banjo on the knee, or yelling "doo-da" at the Camptown races. His love songs were clean and pure, the stuff of which dreams are made. Despite our prowess with bombs and bayonets, we are idealistic and sentimental and Foster's songs stir our latent sentimentality as no others do.

Foster's actual war songs were mostly failures and all but a few are now forgotten. He had one for the Mexican War, *Santa Anna's Retreat from Buena Vista*. For the Civil War he wrote *Was My Brother in the Battle?; We Are Coming, Father Abraham; When This Dreadful War Is Ended; Nothing But a Plain Old Soldier* and many others. It is not these but the cheerful *Oh! Susanna*, which was included in the official World War 2 Army Songbook, and Foster's songs of love and loneliness that appeal to soldiers who roam where "all de world am sad and dreary." Foster Hall gave 200,000 Foster songbooks to soldiers during World War 2. Master Sgt. Stephen J. Wigmore, a Spanish-American war veteran, who played Foster songs on his harmonica all over the world during his Army days, was so moved by them that a few years ago he contributed and collected enough money from his fellow residents at the Soldiers' Home in Washington, D.C., to pay for a Vermont marble bust of Stephen Foster. He gave it to the Library of Congress.

Americans also like the women of Stephen Foster's songs. While "Dirty Gertie from Bizerte" might do for a night or the "Mademoiselle from Armentieres" for a weekend, for a long term attachment most men prefer Stephen Foster's *Oh! Susanna*, *My Alice Fair* or *Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair*. THE END

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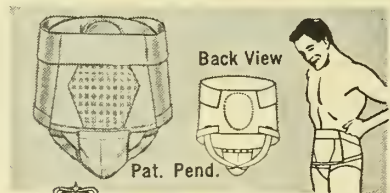
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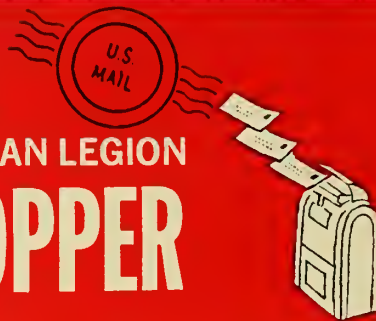
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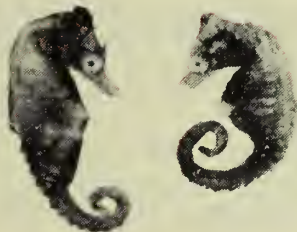
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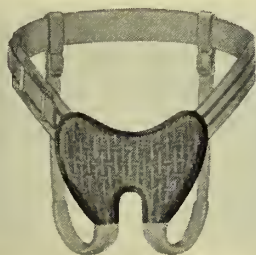
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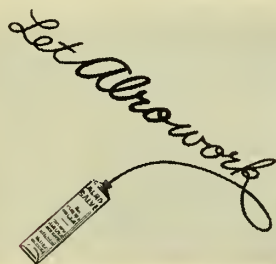
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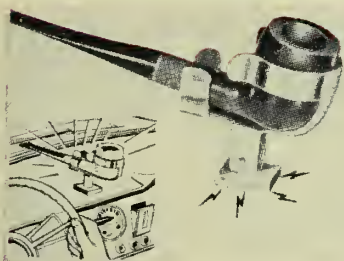
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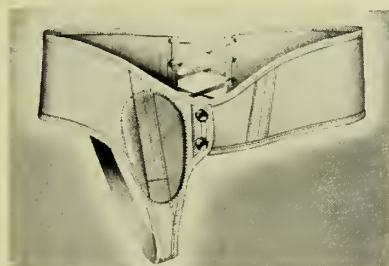


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"This is all very nice," she replied, "but wouldn't it be easier to just run out of gas?"

GILES H. RUNYON

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A man went into a barber shop with his small son. Since all the chairs were busy, the man selected a magazine for himself and a comic book for the boy, and they sat down to wait. However, the youngster repeatedly pestered his father for answers to questions. Finally, one of the barbers looked over and said, "Say, that boy of yours certainly talks a lot, doesn't he?"

"Yeah," grunted the father as he continued to read his magazine. "And he *looks* a lot like her, too!"

DAN BENNETT

MEMORIES

At a beach-front hotel an elderly gentleman and his wife entered the dining room and took a table near the picture window facing the ocean. While his wife studied the menu the gentleman studied the beach where a bevy of bikini-clad beauties cavorted. The waitress took his wife's order and asked him, "And what would you like, sir?" He stared blankly at the menu where stuffed cabbage was the special for the day and blurted, with a glazed look in his eye, "I think I'd like some stuffed bikini."

STEPHEN N. STRESNIC

MOTHER'S LAMENT

One day the teacher asked her kindergarten pupils how near they lived to school and how long it took to get home. When she called on one rather mischievous boy, she couldn't help smiling at his answer.

"I must live pretty close," he said, "because when I get home, my mother always says, 'Good grief! Are you home already?'"

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To the Frug or the Twist
Or other dance fads—no sirree;
I won't be a chump
At a discotheque dump
And toss out my money, to be
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